The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,403.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,027 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Saunders, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 7th December at noon.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Galle	14
,, Carwar	8	,, Negapatam	17
,, Mangalore	9	,, Madras	20
,, Cannanore	10	,, Coconada	22
,, Calicut	10	,, Vizagapatam	23
,, Beypore	10	,, Bimlipatam	23
,, Cochin	11	,, Gopalpore	24
,, Tuticorin	12	,, False Point	25
,, Colombo	13	Arrive Calcutta	26

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can and at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

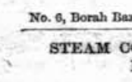
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.



STEAMER GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 8 a.m., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at VERAVUL, MANGROLE, POREBUNDER, and DWARKA.

For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 3rd December, 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	,,
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Sunday.
,, Compta	,,	,, Compta	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 1st December, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

LA COMPAGNIE MARC FRAISSINET PERE et FILS of Marseilles beg to announce, that they are about to establish a DIRECT STEAM SERVICE between BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

In accordance with the above the steam ship ASIE, Captain Lapierre, will be despatched from Bombay about the 15th December next, and will be followed, at intervals of five weeks time, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all transit fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th November, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship SOLWAY, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to send Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship SALISBURY, from London, are requested to send off Boats alongside at once to take delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain True, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain True will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN Co. (Limited), Agents for Captain True, ship Salisbury.

Bombay, 23rd November 1869.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER,

No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on 20th December.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
½ ,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 ,, Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the above Company is now prepared to undertake the PRESSING of COTTON or other Produce on usual terms. The Engines and Machinery have been lately thoroughly repaired and improved, and Shippers are reminded that the Patent Bobs of the Company compare favourably in measurement with any other Press in Bombay, a matter of great importance to Shippers per Overland route.

MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 3rd December 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Aga Hajee Mahomed Hoosein bin Aga Mahomed Jaffer Sheerazee, late of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Bombay, by Begum Fatima Sultan bin Aga Mahomed Saduck Ispahanee, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, widow, the relict of the said deceased, and an executrix of the said Will. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 4th day of December 1869.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Applicant's Proctors.

DRIFTED or LOST, a piece of TIMBER LOG, drifted from the Ship FANNY, marked either H (in a diamond) or NB. The party who will find the same will be rewarded by giving notice to Captain WEARE on board the ship, or to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street.

FORT LIVERY STABLES, Nesbit Lane, Fort, near the Imperial Hotel.

Good and decent CONVEYANCES, consisting of Broughams, Sociables, Phaetons, and Palanquin Shigrams, can be HAD on HIRE on moderate terms, at any hour of the day or night in a few minutes' notice, with either single horses or pairs.

Stabling also can be had on hire by the month.

Also Horses and Carriages bought and sold.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAHIM MARKET ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 18th December, Messrs HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors—

Lot 1, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree LAND or GROUND, together with the messuage, tenement, or nice airy and storied pucka-built dwelling-house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Market Road in Mahim, suitable for family residence, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 85 feet in length, and 42 feet in breadth or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 55, and bounded as follows:—on the east and south by the properties of Khoja Mairally Noormahomed, on the west by the aforesaid Market Road, and on the north by the house of Parsee Pestonjee Hormusjee.

Lot 2, at 5 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree LAND or GROUND, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the west side of Market Road, in Mahim, also in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed under No. 11, containing by admeasurement 44 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the aforesaid Market Road, on the west, north, and south by the properties of Khoja Cassum Natha.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

The property will be on view at any day between this and Auction Sale.

HEERALALL & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, a SODA WATER MACHINE, in perfect order. Apply to No. 201, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, from THREE to FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES. Security Good.—Apply to No. 11, Office of this Paper.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

LIGHT and AIRY ROOMS on second and third Floors of No. 1 Church Lane, Fort, TO BE LET, suitable for Residence or Offices. Apply to Bombay Gas Company, Limited, at above address.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—TO LET, from TO-MORROW the 1st December, HOUSES Nos. 5 and 31, at Mazagon. Rent Rs. 45 and 50 respectively.

For further particulars apply to Mr. G. GAHAGAN, the Company's Traffic Manager.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 30th November 1869.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Breach Candy. Rs. 20.

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, Eighteen BUNGALOWS, Rs. 150 to 350—furnished and unfurnished.

BYCULLA.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 125, 150, 175, 200, 250, and 300.

CHINCHPOOGLY.—Five BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 150, 175, 200, 250, and 350—furnished and unfurnished.

MAZAGON.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 100, 100, 200, 200, 200, and 250.

PARELL.—Four BUNGALOWS Rent Rs. 50, 110, 125, and 175.

FORT.—Fourteen RESIDENCES. Rent Rs. 40, 50, 50, 50, 75, 75 80, 100, 100, 100, 125, 125, 350, and 400.

FORT.—Eighteen OFFICES. Rent Rs. 45, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 100, 120, 125, 150, 150, 200, 250, 250, 300, 300, 300, and 400.

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869 FLOWER & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10 Horse Power	Rs. 3,200
8 ,, ,,	,, 2,600
6 ,, ,,	,, 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.

A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.

Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.

Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., FREE FROM ADULTERATION,

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are Agents for Lea and Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL AND DRAMATIC TROUPE.

EVERY

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY.

TICKETS to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s

SATURDAY, 4th DECEMBER 1869.

GREAT SUCCESS

of this

GRAND DOUBLE COMPANY.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY

of

MISS WADDY DEERING.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS

In their

UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT.

MONS. SEMBLADIS AND MRS. DAVE CARSON

In their

CLASSICAL SELECTIONS.

THE SCREAMING FARCE

of the

CAPTAIN'S NOT A-MISS.

THE BAND OF BROTHERS

Will appear and *dis*-Appear.

N.B.—The use of Tobacco or Pân is strictly prohibited; plenty room outside.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The OPENING CRUIZE will take place on SATURDAY next, the 4th instant. Yachts will assemble off Apollo Pier at 2-30 p.m. and await signal from the Commodore to get under weigh.

JAMES RANKEN, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.
E. DOERING, }

Bombay, 1st December 1869.

NOTICE.—The RIGHT to SELL FOREIGN LIQUORS in the FAIR at MHYJEE will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Office of the Second Assistant Magistrate at Julgaum, on the 20th December 1869.

L. R. ASHBURNER,
Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish.

Office of the Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish, Camp Julgaum, 1st December 1869.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of December 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held on Wednesday, the 24th November last, viz:—the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner for 1870, and the Report of the Finance Committee thereon.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 2nd December 1869.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, and STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, Limited, (Under Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that those persons who have not yet applied for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd DISTRIBUTIONS, all or any of them, are hereby requested to apply without further delay to the Liquidators, at the offices of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., or in default of their doing so the amount of distributions remaining unclaimed by the 18th December next will be deposited with the Accountant General or with any other person or persons duly appointed by the Shareholders at the next General and Final Meeting.

G. S. CLAY, } Liquidators of the Commercial,
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } F. & St Exch. Corpt., Limited.

Bombay, 19th October 1869.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the "Bombay Gazette" office.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The undersigned invites TENDERS for the supply of the following Articles, for one year, commencing 1st January 1870:—

As per Schedules. { Beef, Mutton, Bread, Flour, Rolong, Tea, Sugar, Oil, Firewood, Vegetables of sorts, Milk, Country Shoes, Plates, Mugs, Basins, Spoons, Brooms, and many other articles in use, concerning which full information will be furnished upon application.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules can be obtained by intending Contractors upon application at this Office.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

Tenders will be received up to the 20th instant.

W. P. WALSHE,
Secretary Bombay Education Society.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 1st December 1869.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on FRIDAY the 10th December 1869, H. M.'s Steamer CORONANDEL, of 1221 tons, and 250 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government. A Deposit of 10 per cent. is to be immediately paid down at the time of sale, and good Security given by the Purchasers for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the Deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut., late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 29th November 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for ERECTING the IRON WORK in the interior of the VICTORIA and ALBERT MUSEUM, to be delivered on or before noon of the 13th instant.

All particulars can be learnt on application at the office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the plans and conditions of Contract can also be seen.

A deposit of One Thousand Rupees will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the Contractor, whose tender may be accepted, will be deducted from every payment.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the Tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 1st December 1869.

SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of H. M. STEAM TUG B.—

Length between Perpendiculars	139 Feet.	
Breadth Extreme	19 ,,	3 In.
Do. Paddle-boxes	33 ,,	5 ,,
Depth in Hold	5 ,,	4 ,,

of 250$\frac{60}{94}$ Tons Builders' Measurement, built amidships with corrugated Iron, and fore and aft with plain plate; Engines, High Pressure, of 60 Horse Power; Boilers, Tubular Iron, High Pressure—will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY next the 8th instant, the amount offered for the above Vessel being subject to the approval of Government.

The Tug B. is at present in Bombay Harbour and open to inspection any day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

The Covers of Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the purchase of Tug B."

Any further information in respect to the above Vessel can be obtained at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 1st December 1869.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,

SUCCESSORS TO

Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SMITHS, ENGINEERS,

AND

COMMISSION AGENTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,

PUMPS, TANKS,

IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN,

3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

NOTICES.

THE JERUSALEM NEWS ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street, Rampart Row. Ices and Light Refreshments may be had on the Premises.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. A. CARVALHO is AUTHORIZED to SIGN for ME per procuration from THIS DAY.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1869. FRANCIS AZEVEDO.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our BUSINESS from 1 Hummum Street to 9 Church Gate Street, the same house that the Government Telegraph Department has occupied for the last three years.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

1st November, 1869.

BOUCHARDAT'S GLUTEN BREAD and GLUTEN BISCUITS, absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists.

BICYCLES—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments; having been in communication with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number.

Correspondents are requested to state their height and weight and the limit of price they wish to give. The very best Bicycle without ornament or extra will not cost more than Rs. 220, but may cost less. D. S. K. & Co. will register orders at as low a limit as Correspondents may wish, but they need scarcely say that the rapidity with which the art of using the instrument is acquired, and the comfort in riding depends in great measure on the excellence of its manufacture.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder .... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici) .... 12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention to the following announcement:—

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, Three Thousand and five hundred Tons.

2nd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

3rd. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—We issue Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these lamps, having in Godown at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have on the way consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of their "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c., are enhanced—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerosine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, ¼ lb. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plum, ¼ lbs., Nation's Pride ¼ lbs., Braggs ¼ lbs.

Prices of Tobacco.—We beg to call particular attention to—

Golden Orange Honey Dew, 1 to 5 lbs.	Rs. 1 8 per lb.;	20 lb. boxes Rs.	20 only.
Virginia Plum, 1 to 5 lbs.	1 0 ,,	,,	15 ,,
Braggs', 1 to 5 lbs.	0 12 ,,	,,	12 ,,
Nation's Pride, 1 to 5 lbs.	0 12 ,,	,,	12 ,,

In addition to the foregoing, we have a small quantity of Natural Leaf Tobacco at Rs. 2 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import for Sale at our Godowns, or at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

900 Ash oars 9 to 18 feet long.		
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 18	per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 100	each.
Do. ,, 800 ,,	,, 90	,,
American Union Scales	,, 30	,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 12	,,
Do. 4 ,,	,, 8	,,
Post-office Scales, ¼ oz.	,, 8	,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 6	per doz
Do. Oysters, ,,	,, 6	,,
Condensed Milk.	,, 12	,,
American Cheese	,, 1	per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

HANDSOME PUBLICATIONS WITH GILT EDGES, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

	Rs.	as
The Earth delineated with Pen and Pencil. Illustrated	15	12
Tom Hood's Fairy Realm. Illustrated by Gustave Doré	15	12
The Ladies' Equestrian Guide, by Mrs. Stirling Clarke	6	4
Early Works of Sir Edwin Landseer, R. A.	23	12
The Nobility of Life, its Graces and Virtues	23	12
The Great Works of Raphael	31	8
Old Friends and New Faces	3	12
The Life and Perils of a little Rabbit	4	8
The Great Works of Sir David Wilkie	31	8
The Ancestral Homes of Britain	24	0
Wild Life under the Equator	4	8
100 Picture Fables, by Otto Spectre	3	12
Ballad Stories of the Affections, by Robert Buchanan	8	0
Schiller's Lay of the Bell	10	8
F. Delamotte's Primer of Illumination	6	12
The Boy's Book of Trades	3	12
Evangeline, by H. W. Longfellow	5	0
Ballad Stories of the Affections	8	0
Pictures from Nature, by Mary Howitt	4	8
The Story of a Feather. Illustrated by G. DuMaurier	11	4
Enoch Arden, by Alfred Tennyson	15	12
Three Gems in one Setting	11	4
Bianca, Ballads and Poems, by E. Brennan	8	0
The Child's Garland of Little Poems	4	8
The Broadway Annual	5	12
Songs for the Little Ones	4	12
Good Old Stories and Fairy Tales	4	12
The Boy's Play Book of Science	4	8
The Course of Time	2	8
The Boy's Book of Trades	3	12
Peter Parley's Annual for 1869	3	12
Souvenirs of Ceylon	12	0
The Illustrated Book of Sacred Poems	5	12
Girlhood and Womanhood, by Sarah Tytler	3	4
The Home Book	5	12
Old Nursery Tales and Famous Histories	4	12
Tinykins' Transformations	5	12
Some of my Bush Friends in Tasmania	35	0
Poems of William Wordsworth	15	12
Jewels gathered from Painter and Poet	4	8
Beattie and Goldsmith's Poetical Works	2	12
Flowers and their Poetry	3	6
The Golden Harp, Hymns, Rhymes, and Songs	2	12
Marmion—A Tale of Flodden Field	15	2
The Basket of Flowers	2	12
Our Children's Pets, by Josephine	3	12

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 2nd December 1869.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1869-70.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,

By Appointment

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I., and The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.,

INVITE inspection to their spacious Warehouse, which has received extensive additions in all Departments, such as will enable them to meet the requirements of all.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	a.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, Jouvin's best make	2	12
Gent.'s ditto ditto all colours	3	0
Gent.'s Tan for driving	3	0
Gent.'s Coloured Doe ditto, Capped Leather	3	8
Military White Doe	3	8

The above are specially prepared for India and sewn with thread.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12 8	
Superfine ditto ditto	21 0 to	24 0
Balbriggan embroidered Silk	25 0 to	28 0
Striped and Fancy Cotton	14 0 to	25 0
Mixed Silk and Cotton	25 0	
Lisle Thread, plain	21 0	
Ditto striped	24 0 to	25 0
Fine Merino, plain Colours	15 0 to	18 0
Extra Superfine, plain and striped	18 0 to	24 0
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikarees, per pair	6 0	
Badham's Celebrated India Gauze Vests, each	5 8 to	6 8
Pure Merino Vests	3 8 to	4 8
Pure Grey ditto	5 8 to	6 8
India Gauze Pants, per pair	9 0	
Pure Merino ditto	6 0	
Pure Grey ditto	7 8	
Striped Cotton Bathing Drawers, per pair	2 8	
Knitted Wool Cardigan Jackets, with long Sleeves, each	10 8	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Long Cloth Shirts, per dozen	45 0	
Long Cloth, Linen Cuffs and Fronts, do.	65 0	
Dress, plain plaited, each	7 0	
Dress, embroidered, each	10 0 to	30 0
French Printed, all patterns	60 0 to	70 0
Spun Silk, all colours, each	12 8	
Wove and Printed Flannel, each	10 0	
Silk and Wool, each	10 8	
Wove Flax, a new material, cool and absorbing, shrinkless, each	8 8	

The price quoted for Flannels are of the best quality only, all thoroughly shrunk.

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
The Grand Duke, each	2 8 to	3 0
The Rotten Row	3 0	
Gentleman's Scarf	3 0	
The Bond Street	3 0	
The O. K. Thing	3 0	
Scarf of the Period	3 0	
The Windsor	2 8 to	4 0
The new shape White Dress Tie, per doz.	6 0 to	8 0
Rich embroidered Cambric, per dozen	12 0	
Black and Coloured Ties	1 0 to	1 12

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Overland Trunks	20 0 to	30 0
Ladies' do. fitted with Tray, &c.	45 0 to	50 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus, fitted with Patent Locks	55 0 to	73 0
Do. for Railway, 9 inches high	21 0 to	35 0
Courier Bags	5 0 to	12 8
Morocco Leather Bags	10 0 to	16 0
Clothes Bags	5 8 to	6 8
Witney Rugs, special for India, 6 feet long	12 8 to	18 8
Scarlet Blankets, each	12 8	
English Overland Chairs	Rs. 10, 12 8 to	15 0
Rug Straps	2 0	
Cholera Belts	3 8 to	5 0
Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0	
Wave Flannel Sleeping Suits	20 0	
Spun Silk do.	25 0	

Highly recommended for the use of Travellers.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Dress Hats, best quality	14 0	
Drab Shells	10 0 to	12 0
Opera	12 0	
Small Black and Drab Felts—High Jerome, Cantab, Isis, Marlboro', Worthing, Blenheim	7 8	
Richmond Straw under	8 8	
Elwood's Patent Helmets—Shooting, Hunting, Riding	10 0 to	16 0
High Crown with Felt Turban	18 0	
Canvas for Boating or Cricket	7 8	
The New White Regulation for Civil or Military Wear	18 0 to	22 0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a	Rs. a.
The Don (the latest production), Pall Mall, Belgium, Shakspeare, Regent, Indian, West End	Three-fold, all Linen	Rs. 7 p. doz.
The above with Ties attached		Rs. 7 8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Gold Solitaires, plain	15 0 to	30 0
Do. do. enased	15 0 to	37 0
Gold Sleeve Links	18 0 to	36 0
,, Shirt Studs	14 0 to	30 0
,, Collar Studs	8 0 to	9 0
,, Scarf Rings	10 0 to	15 0
Scarf Pins	18 0 to	21 0

A large assortment of Lund's Patent Solitaires and Studs.

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.

New Bordered Angolas for Trousers
Riding Cords, Whip Cords
White and Fancy Vestings
Fancy Coatings
Scotch Angolas
Irish Frieze
Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress Suits
Blue Venetian for Morning
Blue Walking Coats

A Large Ready-made Stock for the convenience of Travellers passing through Bombay, suitable for a Land or Sea journey for any climate.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Single Wigan Sheets		
Double do.		
Pillow Cases		
Damask Napkins		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine from four to twenty persons		
Double Damask do.		
Gent.'s Cambric Handkerchiefs	10 8 to	25 0
Scotch do.	6 0	
Coloured Borders	6 0	
French Cambric, hem-stitched	18 0 to	24 0
Do. Coloured Borders		

N.B.—The prices above quoted are for ready money, without Discount.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

INDIAN HOSIERS

AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

NEW PATENT PHANTOM VELOCIPEDE, Winner of Prize Medal and Cup at the Grand International Velocipede Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in September 1869.

The thunder growls distant and faint grow the spires,
As, borne on the whirlwind, the Phantom retires.

For price list apply to J. FRYER, 9 Grant Road, Byculla.

Hang up the Banner! On the outer walls the cry is, "Still He comes!!!"

WHITEMAN.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

To please, gratify, and refresh dull life here, and for the Christmas Holidays especially, a large variety have been personally selected and brought out in the last Ice Ship, from that Mighty Land of Wooden Nutmegs where the Sun never stands still, and are FOR SALE and EXHIBITION in Meadow Street, next door to Messrs Rosselet & Co.

Uncarbonized and indestructible pens, straight key-rings, corkscrews without any screw, pocket boot-jacks, sewing machines [only 1 rupee each], 6 barrelled watch-keys to fit any watch, and pipe cleaners [for two annas], air, arrow and blast guns, parlour hammers, bill folders, brushes, whisps, straws, blacking, corks, slicer, glass, tooth, grease and tobacco soaps, individual salts, spring rocking chairs, mousetraps, eggbeaters, toys [self acting], dolls, whistles, tops, India rubber faces, mats, rugs and salvers, ice picks and cutters.

Tobacco—A speciality made of this article.

Some elegant chromos, Siamese bracelets, billiard chalk, tool chests, building blocks, razors, racks, squeezers, wheezers, scrapers, graters, sharpeners, strainers, drainers, holders, cleaners, turners, burners. A few relics of American Independence and the late Confederate Struggle, wooden toothpicks, files, pisan nuts, salmon, mackarel, trout, halibut, delicious breakfast appetizers &c., &c.

All for sale in Meadow Street, next door to Rosselet & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The PUBLIC are hereby warned that all RECEIPTS for MONEY paid on account of work done by J. McSWEENY, Contractor of Bhosawul, require the Signature of his Partner, the undersigned, otherwise they will not be acknowledged by him from this date.

1st December 1869. A. STEWART.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE, (By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have secured the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, and that they have OPENED FIRST-CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in these Premises, where Hot-chops, Steaks and Oysters, &c., &c., will be served up at a minute's notice. The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room will be on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

THE POONA HOTEL. (Close to the Poona Boating Club.)

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL. WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld). ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

LINDLEY & WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS, 23, APOLLO STREET.

[Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

NOTICE.—Mr. STRETTON has much pleasure in announcing the OPENING of the above STUDIO THIS DAY. Its position, removed from the business part of the City, and standing in a large Compound, not only affords every facility for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but materially conduces to the comfort and convenience of the Public; by Ladies the private character of the establishment, and its internal arrangements, will be particularly appreciated. Constructed at a considerable outlay for securing perfect lighting and ventilation it is peculiarly adapted to the requirements of a hot climate, the temperature rarely exceeding that of any other part of the house. From his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs Mayer et Pierson of Paris, Mr. Stretton can guarantee first class work.

Carriages and Horses taken in the Compound. Horses and Carriages taken in the compound with artistic natural background.

The Studio is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 a.m. till 4 p.m. No. 1, Love Lane, Pareil Road.

CLOSING BUSINESS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

REDUCTION FOR CASH 25 PER CENT.

MESSRS. ROSSELET & Co., with the view of CLOSING their RETAIL BUSINESS, have from THIS DAY considerably REDUCED their PRICES all round, and invite intending purchasers to avail themselves of this opportunity for BUYING at a LOW RATE, for cash only.

On MONDAY, the 10th of DECEMBER next, to begin at one o'clock p.m. precisely, and on the following days, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and COMPANY, Auctioneers, are instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at R. & Co.'s premises, No. 5, Meadow Street, Fort, if not disposed of previously by private sale, a very valuable stock, comprising—

Gold Watches, plain and fancy.

Gold (15 kts.) Jewellery of London make, such as Bracelets, Earrings, Brooches, Lockets, Sleeve Links, Rings for Ladies and Gentlemen, &c., &c.

Silver Ware of English Manufacture.

Electro-plated Ware, by Elkington & Company.

Travelling Clocks and Time-pieces.

Musical Boxes in great variety, and a whole stock of Fancy Goods.

Catalogues, giving full particulars, will soon be issued.

The Goods will be ready for inspection, every day, from 9 o'clock a.m. to 5 o'clock p.m., during the week preceding the Auction sale.

Rajahs and other wealthy Native Gentlemen living in the interior of the country will find it to their advantage in sending Assignees to the sale, or their Agents in Bombay; the assortment containing many costly and rich articles, set with precious stones of all kinds.

R. & Co. continue to undertake the REPAIRS of Watches, Jewellery, Clocks, Musical-boxes, &c., as hitherto, until the 31st of January 1870.

All Debtors of the Firm, both Up-country and in Bombay, are requested to remit without delay the balance of their accounts.

Bombay, 15th November, 1869. ROSSELET & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKE'S

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

17, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.

RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.

GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.

BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.

BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.

Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.

VELVETEEN, SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.

White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices, ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.

New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.

Embroidered White PETTICOATS.

GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.

BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.

THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.

The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.

Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.

Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades. Hair Nets.

Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.

MOURNING of every description.

Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.

KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.

December, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

AND

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better terms and better value than their competitors in Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped. (Our own Brand and Shipping.)

			Pts.
MAGNUMS, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil,	,,	Qts. ,, 36 0	Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil,	,,	,, 32 0 ,,	17 8
GOOD SPARKLING for Ball purposes,	Silver Foil ,,	,, 27 0 ,,	14 8

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts.	Pts.
NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold Foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 0	19
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	,, 32 0	17 8
MOSELLE, Still, MARCOBRUNNER	,, 34 0	...
,, ,, BRAUNBERGER	,, 25 0	...
HOCK, ,, JOHANNISBERGER	,, 42 0	17 0
,, ,, FORSTER TRAMINER	,, 34 0	...
,, ,, RUDESHEIMER	,, 26 0	14 0
,, ,, HOCHEIMER	,, 23 0	12 8

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR or MOUTON. Gold Capsule,	Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN,	Black capsule, ,,	,, 25 0 ,,	14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule, ,,	,, 22 0 ,,	12 0
CHATEAU PALMER,	Blue capsule, ,,	,, 22 0 ,,	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE,	Yellow capsule, ,,	,, 18 8 ,,	10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule, ,,	,, 17 0 ,,	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac),	Red capsule, ,,	,, 15 8 ,,	9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule, ,,	,, 13 8	...
SAUTERNE,	Red capsule, ,,	,, 22 0	12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
NUITS, ditto	,, 26 0	...
MACON, ditto	,, 21 0	...
CHABLIS, ditto	,, 22 0	...

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale, Black capsule		Rs. 32
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule		,, 28
COGNAC, Pale, White capsule		,, 25
RUM, superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	,, 22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	,, 21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	,, 23
,, ,, Scotch	Do.	,, 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	,, 21

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption. (Our own Brand.)

	Rs.	as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15	0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18	8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light Gold color, Nutty and Dry	22	0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28	0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32	8
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	15	0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33	0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	,, 30 0	
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	,, 24 8	14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	,, 18 0	10 8

LIQUEURS.

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	,, 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	,, 20	...

We take shipping orders for Wines in Wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(Late R. Todd & James.)

ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Agents for the above well known Firm, HAVE ON SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

		Per dozen.
CHAMPAGNE, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Magnums	Rs. 90
Do. do. do.		40
Do. do. do. a Crown		33
MOSELLE, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality		40
Do. Fine do. Brand a Crown		30
HOCK, Sparkling, Brand a Crown		30
Do. Fine Still, Red Seal		18
Do. Superior, Green Seal		40
SHERRY, Pale, Blue Seal		23
Do. do. Yellow Seal		29
Do. Golden do.		29
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		31
CLARET, Light, Capsule		15
Do. do. Pints		8
Do. Yellow Seal		23
Do. Red do. Pints		17
Do. do. do. Quarts		32
PORT, Black Seal		26
BRANDY, Vieux Cognac		34
Do. Brand a Crown		24
OLD TOM, Red Seal		18
DRY GIN, Black Seal		18
CURACOA, Sweet or Dry		42
MARASCHINO		48

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.

Elphinstone Circle, October, 1869.

FOR SALE, Block and Gray's and Block

LAROSE CLARET	Rs. 37
ST. JULIEN CLARET	,, 28

In cases of 1 dozen each.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, I. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well-known WINES—

Sherry, Fine Pale	Rs. 25 per doz.
,, do.	,, 27 ,,
,, Extra Pale	,, 25 ,,
Port, Superior	,, 26 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 28th October, 1869.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned—

Coyle & Co.'s PALE DRY AMONTILLADO SHERRY	Rs. 27	per dozen	
PORT WINE of 1840 Vintage	,, 30	,,	,,
J. J. Ronaldson & Sons' SHERRY	,, 18	,,	,,
W. McEwan's BEER Quarts	,, 4½	,,	,,
Do. Pints	,, 3	,,	,,

REMINGTON & Co.

PARTICIPATION CHARENTAISE LA GRANDE MARQUE COGNAC.

London Offices (for the trade only), 22 & 23, Gt. Tower Street.

V. JOUANNET, Managing Director, Cognac.

E. VIGNIER, Manager of the United Kingdom.

The largest holders of Vintage 1865 and Old Brandies of the first growth, which can be obtained from all the Wine and Spirit Merchants of India, or can be procured by them, as large consignments have been shipped to the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Rangoon.

Blue Label, 6 years.	Yellow Label, 11 years.
Red Label, 14 years.	White Label, 18 to 40 years.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22	per doz.
Vieux ,, Do.	,, 18	,,
Cognac ,, Do.	,, 16	,,

Ayala Albrecht's CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in 1 dozen cases at	Rs. 30	per doz.
Pints in 2 ,, ,,	,, 16	,,

Messrs. Ross Moore & Co.'s CLARET.

In 1 and 3 dozen cases at .... Rs. 13 per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMANDS for Colabas and Mazagons at Rs. 1,740 and 1,340, respectively, for time.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	632½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	205
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,550
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	330
42,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,096	25	12½	8 do.	National Bank of India	134
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,700
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,010
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	640
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	185
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,280
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	310

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	800
500	2,500	all	20*p.s	Alliance Spinning	1,680
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	40 pc.	Bombay United	735
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	205
800	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,975
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,370
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	705
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,240
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,375

(* For the half year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£100	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	195

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	625
250	3,500	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,600
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,150
200	500	all	25do.	Do. New	530
500	1,880	all	80do.	Colaba Press Co	9,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,125
150	8,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	9,200
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,000
200	6,000	all	746 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,100
1000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
1,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	250
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
225	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,050
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,600

(* Per share for the half-year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

7,000	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	285

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	580
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	52
25	13½	...	Do. China	5¼
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	5
			East India Bank's	15—16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	7
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 ½d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 14/16d. to 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100¾
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	[illegible]

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-9

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113¼	
Five per cent	108¾	
Four per cent	94¾	
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	104	
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	105	
15 years' Debenture Loans	109	nominal
10 years' do. do	107½	
5 years' do. do.	105	
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	106	
Do. Do. Market Rate	105	

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 3.

Tonay, Lieutenant, 6th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Ralston, Captain, 2-21st Fusiliers, on leave, from Rangoon.
Howell, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from Broach.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 3.

Woodhouse, Major, 8th Regiment, to join, to Ahmedabad.
Ralston, Captain, 2-21st Fusiliers, on leave, to England.
Miller, Surgeon, Medical Department, on furlough, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 2nd Dec. 1869.

The following transfer is authorized :—
No. 1490 Private Shaik Sullimon, from 6th Regiment N. I., to 17th Regiment N. I.

Surgeon G. E. Seward is placed on general duty, Bombay circle, with effect from the 30th October 1869.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostanee according to the Lower Standard :—
Cornet R. H. Daniell, 3rd Hussars

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—3RD DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d. ,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolas & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 3 to 4 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	H. M.'s Bull Finch (s)	Lodder	Zanzibar
	H. M.'s Star (s)	DeKantzon	,,
	Comorin (s)	Browne	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Hiate Messanga	Naoda	Mozambique.
	City of Amoy	Murdock	Colombo.

The ship Isabella Hercus, Fillan, bound to London, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer General Havelock, for Cutch.
Bark Afit Rahmon, for Zanzibar.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of November 26th has the following :—

ARRIVAL.—Steamer Penang, [B], John Long, Moulmein 21st, Rangoon 23rd, and Akyab 26th November.

DEPARTURE.—Ship Berenice.

Passengers arrived per Steamer Penang—Mr J Carruthers, Mr Jones and servant, Mr E Watson, Colonel Fraser, Mrs George and two children, Mr Ridsdale, Mr Macgrath, Colonel Briggs, wife and servant, Mr P Keith, Mr Burjorjee, Captain Bondler Bel, Captain Ralston, Mr. Pascal, Mr Mackay.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—November 26th, Punjaub s s, W H Parker, N Ports, and November 27th Mooltan s s, J Beasely, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—November 28th, Mooltan s s., T Beasley, Suez, and Ethiopia s s, ——— Bombay.

Passengers arrived per s s Punjaub—Brig.-General Mein, Captain O'Kerrick, Captain and Mrs Whigham.

Per P & O S N Co's Steam ship Mooltan—From Calcutta to Madras—Mr McCallum.

Passengers sailed per P & O S N Co's Steam ship Mooltan—For Galle—Mr T Blakie.
For Yokohama—Lieutenant T G Booth.
For Marseilles—Hon'ble and Mrs J C Loch and two children, and Mr W Bostick.
For Suez—Mr B Anderson.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION, for promoting the Christian Education of European and Indo-European Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.
Lord Bishop of Bombay, President ex officio.

Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
G. Foggo, Esq.	Rev. W. Maule.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. C. F. H. Johnston.
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
A. R. Scoble, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.

A. C. Moore, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. G. C. Reynell, Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to the Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Poona Girl's School; Pensioner's School, Poona; Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 550 a month.

Subscriptions, which are earnestly solicited, will be received by the Treasurer, 'The Brae,' Chinchpoogly, or by the Secretary, Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1869.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA, (in connection with the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education).

COMMITTEE.

Hon. Mr. Justice Warden.	W. Wedderburn, Esq.
Hon. A. H. Campbell.	Rev. G. C. Reynell.

Hon. Secretary—John Cameron, Esq.

Acting Superintendent—Rev. T. Williams.
Superintendent of Girls' Department—Miss Watling.

The School has been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the University Standard.

Boarders are received.
For full particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary Diocesan School, Byculla.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

	Rs. as.
Price, per Copy	0 4
Annual Subscription	12 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

CHARLES—November 23rd, at No. 10, Harrington Street, the wife of T. Edmondston Charles, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.
PIERCE—November 25th, at Moradabad, the wife of Major Thomas Pierce, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.
FITZGERALD—November 27th, at Barrackpore, the wife of A. Fitzgerald, Esq., B.A., F.R.C.S., &c., Surgeon, H. M.'s 9th Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MASSY—ARNOLD—November 29th, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. Brownlow Atlay, Major William Godfrey Dunham Massy, 5th Lancers, Assistant Adjutant General, to Elizabeth Jane, widow of the late George Arnold, Esq., and daughter of Major General Sir Thomas Seaton, K.C.B., of Ackworth House, Suffolk.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

GROVES—November 26th, at Coonoor, the wife of Mr. Edward K. Groves, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATHS.

McKAY—November 22nd, at Nowshera, Eliza Hectorina McKay, for more than four years a valued and trusted servant in the family of Colonel E. H. Maxwell, 88th Regiment Connaught Rangers.
CLARKSON—November 23rd, at Rohtuck, George Charles Horatio, son of John George and Mary Catherine Clarkson, H. M.'s Customs.
RAYNE—November 17th, at Jhelum, Edward Randall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Middleton Rayne, aged two months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1869.

IT would almost seem that the spirit which, to their great detriment and the vexation of the public, has animated the fighting railways at home, has transmigrated into the managers of the East Indian Railway and the Government of Bengal. An excellent illustration of this appeared in our issue of Thursday. Nothing less than the Governor-General in Council has been compelled to interfere in order to dispose of the fighting opposition raised by Mr. Sibley to the interchange of rolling-stock, not merely for passengers but for goods traffic on the continuous line from Bombay to Calcutta, which in a few months will be open. One is at a loss to conceive how any sensible man could object to the interchange, but the thing is possible, for Mr. Sibley is notoriously a sensible and an able man. With him, however, and his principals, what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander, since the very arrangement which is objected to when proposed for the through line to Calcutta, is strenuously insisted on, if not actually at work on the junction of the East Indian with the Delhi line. So far as the public and traders are concerned there can be no question that transhipment, as it is called, involves great loss and vexation. The merit of a through line is that through trains can be run, especially for goods. In a long journey passengers may not object to a change of carriages, which would be a relief rather than otherwise, but that does not apply to goods. But even many passengers would prefer a through journey in the same carriage. To prohibit, or to limit, interchange of rolling-stock would amount to a practical diminution of vehicles available for traffic, and would, to a corresponding degree, restrict facilities for trade. Barring the payment of money, you might as well have a custom house at Jubbulpore as stations for the transhipment of goods. Why has the Suez Canal been made, if not to avoid this very evil. The Egyptian railway affords the means of carriage, but not of continuous carriage, and the Canal, if it succeed, will supply the defect. Why should the East Indian Railway and the Bengal Government seek to restrict the advantages which may be derived from the Jubbulpore link? We are happy to see that the Bombay authorities, governmental and railway, are on the side of reason, and we are sorry to see that the East India Railway and the Bengal Government favour restriction and obstruction. The Governor General in Council, however, has ranged himself on our side, has effectually demolished the argumentation of the obstructives, and has decided, in the last resort, in favour of free interchange for goods traffic, and even, under certain conditions, for passenger traffic. The arrangements needed to overcome practical difficulties will vanish in the hands of practical men; and no doubt Mr. LeMesurier and Mr. Sibley, face to face, will speedily smooth the way. At any rate the public interest demands the complete execution of the Governor-General's wise determination. We may remark, in passing, that this small, but important controversy, ought to be conclusive of another—the proposed break of guage. On an isolated line or set of lines, cut off from communication, actual or probable, with the Indian system, a break of guage might be tolerated as an experiment; but under no other circumstances ought the incontestable advantages of a continuous guage to be sacrificed. The proposed break of traffic at Jubbulpore is equivalent to a break of guage, and a break of guage is a waste of power and means of locomotion. It is a lucky thing for India that we have one authority to decide all these questions, and not, as in England, a mass of fighting companies. Practically all the railways in India ought to be regarded as one railway, and the whole power at their disposal for traffic of all sorts should be interchangable.

The late lamentable outbreak among the convicts in the Central Jail at Rangoon, by which the lives of several Government servants (including the Superintendent of the Jail) were sacrificed, suggests a question which must often have occurred to those observant in such matters, that some reform is necessary in the administration of jail government in India. Under the present rule in the Bombay Presidency, and all over India as far as we know, the superintendence of criminal jails is exercised by civil surgeons of stations ex officio. By a late order of the Government of India these appointments have now been thrown open to military officers, and we cannot therefore understand why a change, so much needed, should not be gradually effected, and all jails eventually put under military supervision and control. It has always been a difficult matter to understand on what grounds medical officers have hitherto been selected in preference to military men as superintendents of jails. Their knowledge of discipline, posting of sentries, or how to dispose of their guard efficiently in case of an *emeute*, cannot be equal to that of a military officer, nor do we think are they adapted so well to govern the interior economy of a jail.

A few years ago great difficulty existed in inducing medical officers to enter the Indian Service, and it was only when the position of the medical service was materially improved, that this want was partially rectified. Even now the supply is by no means in excess of the demand, and it seems therefore a pity, to say the least of it, that the services of experienced medical officers should be withdrawn from their legitimate sphere of duty and that they should be employed in positions totally foreign to the purpose for which they originally entered the service. On the other hand, how hard a matter it is to find employment for many of our military men? The number of field officers on general duty at most of our large stations speaks for itself; and we cannot but think how much wiser it would be to utilize some of these officers—many of whom are able and experienced men, who would far prefer any kind of employment to the present enervating existence they are forced to spend—and give them the superintendence of jails even on the small extra allowances granted to civil surgeons.

Only a few months ago, when Dr. Wiehe, the Inspector General of Prisons, went home on medical certificate, an opportunity was offered to make, at all events, an experiment by the nomination of a military officer to fill up the appointment. That such a measure was actually in contemplation we happen to know, as the name of a field officer, high in the service and known as a strict disciplinarian, was mentioned as his successor; circumstances, however, prevented the appointment of this particular officer, and the opportunity thus passed away, the berth being again filled by a medical officer.

Another defective point in the management of jails is the slack manner in which supervision is exercised by the warders and other belted individuals over the convicts both inside and outside jails. Who has seen convicts at work on the roads without being struck by the lazy and languid manner in which their so called hard labour is performed. Moreover, so little actual work is got out of the convicts, that it is pretty well known to all who have hired convict labour that it is far more expensive, and that a less amount of work is done within the time, than if coolies were hired from the bazaar.

The duties at present performed by warders and peons would be far better carried out if entrusted to non-commissioned officers and men of the regular native army, selected specially for the duty and transferred to the non-effective list, in the same manner as many Europeans from British regiments serving in India are employed in numerous capacities. The custody of a jail in all respects should be exclusively in hands of the military, and might be effected at less expense than is now the case.

In the late outbreak at Rangoon the conduct of the police appears to have been most disgraceful; the *Rangoon Times* of the 17th Nov. justly remarks—

"Were there any constables in the guard-room at the moment of the convicts entering it? The probability is there was not. If there were any policemen in that room, they failed to do their duty. It is impossible to conceive how any convict could enter a guard-room, if any person was there on sentry and on the alert, at its entrance, and by one so difficult to enter as that of a turnstile." Adding, "The police constables who were on guard in the left hand side room seemed to have been in possession throughout the whole of the tragedy. How many men were in there, we are not informed, but how does it happen that they did not come out boldly to do their duty during the height of the rising? From the bullet marks on the wooden door of that guard-room the constables evidently fired from inside and behind the door. Laughable as it may seem in this sad case, it is a fact, that the police constables fired at the convicts who were loose and armed from behind a door. The slightest energy or courage on the part of the armed constables would have put the whole outbreak down in a few seconds as it was not a general revolt. To their wanton cowardice is to be attributed the melancholy death of Dr. Maingay. If they had possessed a particle of pluck they could have shot down every convict who entered the opposite guard-room where they seized the arms, and from which the bullet was discharged at the body of the superintendent as soon as he came in sight at the door steps. The cowardly and disgraceful conduct of the police guard on duty will, no doubt, receive the notice it deserves from the Chief Commissioner. The European officers of the force do their very best to procure a good class of constables, but as we all see they have not yet succeeded in obtaining the services of men possessing common natural courage. A corporal's guard of three men from the 21st would be of more use in guarding those convicts than all the rabble police who are eating the salt of the State."

We venture to add that had the jail been under military supervision and custody, the above disgraceful occurrences would never have taken place, and in all probability the life of a valuable Government servant and of several of his subordinates would not have been sacrificed.

In making these remarks we hope it may be distinctly understood that no disparagement is intended to medical officers in superintendence of jails. As far as we know they have always done their duties conscientiously and to the utmost of their ability; in the case now under remark most nobly, but we maintain that the duties connected with jails in general would be far more effectively performed if entrusted to the military; nor is it fair to expect that non-combatant officers should be *au fait* at performing duties entirely foreign to their professional education.

THE s.s. COMORIN arrived last night from the Persian Gulf but brought no political news of importance. Cholera had disappeared from Bushire.

IT is stated that the Government of India has directed the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces to dispense with the services of only eight Assistant District Superintendents of Police, and that six will be permitted to retain their appointments.

"WHO," the Pioneer asks, "is the Bokhara Ambassador, or rather the Turkish Ambassador to Bokhara? Who pays him, and what for? It would be as well if Miss Mary Carpenter, when she has a leisure day, would look into His Excellency's morals."

THE Commissioner of Peshawur and the existing Frontier Political Officers have, we learn from a contemporary, been entrusted with the administration of the new Non-Regulation District (the Agror Valley), which is declared in a notification by the Punjab Government to include the entire Huzara District.

"IT is rumoured," says the Allahabad journal "that one of the contemplated military economies is a reduction of the number of inspectors of Artillery from four to two. One officer will have the supervision of the Artillery throughout the whole Bengal presidency, and the other of that of both Bombay and Madras."

WE learn from the Rangoon papers that Dr. Dougall, medical officer of the Mandalay Agency, is spoken of as the probable successor of Dr. Maingay, as Superintendent of the Rangoon Jail. The funeral of Dr. Maingay was a popular demonstration of admiration at the courage and devotedness to duty which cost him his life. The Chief Commissioner was one of the pall-bearers.

"THE abundance, or scantiness, of the petroleum springs of the Punjab," says the "Pioneer," "is a question now of urgent concern. The Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department has expressed a deliberate opinion, that should the Salt Range give anything like the supply which many expect it to yield, petroleum will utterly supersede both wood and coal as fuel for the railways of Upper India."

WE learn from the "Delhi Gazette" that the plaint in the case A. C. C. DeRenzy, Sanitary Commissioner Punjab, *versus* Lepel Griffin proprietor, Peter Scott, manager and editor, and Roollumoodeen, printer, "Indian Public Opinion," was filed some days ago. The defendants were summoned to answer the plaint on the 3rd December. The case comes on before the Chief Court, and damages are laid by Dr. DeRenzy at Rs. 10,000.

"WE understand," says the "Delhi Gazette," "that some modification of the present arrangements for local Sanitary Commissioners and for Superintendents-General of Vaccination is under the consideration of Government. We never could comprehend the necessity, or use even, of the latter. There are Superintendents of Vaccination; the Superintendents-General appear to us simply superfluous, and the office might, we think, be abolished. Not so, however, that of the local Sanitary Commissioners. Let their pay be reduced to Rs. 1,200 a month, if need be, but to *abolish* the office would be an unwise measure."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer Columbian, Captain G. Hyde, will sail to-day, for Aden and Suez, with the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Mrs. Murray, child, and European female servant, Mrs. Vibart, two children, and ayah.

For Marseilles—Mrs. Marillier, Doctor and Mrs. Miller, Hon'ble E. B. Pearson, Mr. C. A. Dickinson, Doctor Butler, and Captain Ralston.

For Suez—Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. J. E. Cracroft, Mr. Drew, and Mr. Jacob Arnhold.

THE COTTON CROPS.

THE following report is from the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited, dated Bombay, 3rd December :—

HINGUNGHAT, 29th November.—Rates in this bazaar have again advanced to equal to Rs. 303 per Bombay candy. These prices have been forced on the market by a set of Marwaree speculators, who by buying and selling a few bales among themselves keep up rates, so as to put an effectual stoppage to *bona fide* dealings These proceedings also tend to prevent the ryots bringing in their cotton to market, believing that by withholding it a higher price may be obtained.

OOMRAWUTTEE, 1st December.—Only a few docras a day are as yet coming into this market, and rates keep extremely high, equal to Rs. 285 per Bombay candy. The quality of the cotton now arriving is, I am glad to say, improving a little. Time-bargains for delivery in February are being entered into at rates equal to Rs. 277 full-pressed in Bombay.

AKOTE, 1st December.—During the past week the bazaar has been in an unsettled state, rates having ranged from Rs. 270 to Rs. 287. Several contracts have been made for March delivery by native dealers, but as yet nothing has been done for February.

BROACH, 2nd December.—During the last week the weather has been cloudy and sultry. Yesterday evening there was a slight thunderstorm, which, I am afraid, will to some extent damage the cotton plants. The municipal tax of eight annas per cart of kuppas coming into Broach continues to create some discontent and when it is recollected that in the debate in the Legislative Council of Bombay on the Town Dues Bill His Excellency the Governor stated that he should feel obliged to refuse his assent to the bill in case of the small tax of one anna per cwt. on cotton being retained in the schedule of dues, it is somewhat remarkable that the municipality of Broach should be permitted to impose so heavy a tax as eight annas per cart of kuppas for purposes analogous to those subserved by the Town Dues Bill of Bombay, and it is to be hoped that on the matter being brought to the notice of Government the tax may be disallowed.

AHMEDABAD, 2nd December.—Slight rain fell here on Saturday, which continued for upwards of an hour, but as yet I have heard of no damage to the cotton plants.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Rutnaghirikur" (in your issue of 30th November) has in some respects supplied a very important omission in the discussion of the preservation of game, by his allusion to the damage done by vermin But while admitting the fact that vermin in general are greater enemies to small game than guns, I do not entirely agree with him that a wholesale destruction of this necessary evil would be at all advisable.

In India, as in all tropical climates, the preservation of kites, jackals, pariahs, &c., in fact of all animals that feed on offal, is essential in a sanitary point of view, and in many towns and villages, in districts where the Municipal Act is not in force, the "conservancy" is left entirely to their care. It might be urged, perhaps, that vermin of this nature might be destroyed without a certain radius from villages, but when one considers the very long distances that such animals travel in search of food, it would be a difficult matter to define any fixed distance within which their lives should be respected, and therefore on the whole it would be as well perhaps to let matters remain as they are in this respect.

Bearing this in mind, in my former letter I purposely left out the mention of smaller vermin, and merely advocated the indiscriminate slaughter, at all times and seasons, of animals injurious to life or property. There is no doubt that if all kinds of vermin were killed as suggested by "Rutnaghirikur," the quantity of small game would soon increase materially; but in a country like India, where there would be no real scarcity of game, if it were fairly preserved, we must submit to the necessary evil (to sportsmen) of sparing the lives of the "village scavengers." If the question of the preservation of game were taken up by the authorities all details might be safely left for their decision.

The hint in "Rutnaghirikur's" letter about licences to village shikarries is a good one and deserving of attention. It corroborates my recommendation that not only should more discrimination be exercised in the issue of these licences, but also that all licences should be paid for at only a very small charge.—Yours, &c.,

1st December. A LOVER OF SPORT.

REDUCTIONS IN THE ARTILLERY.

THE expected reduction of 14 Batteries of Artillery, or 84 guns, sounds more formidable than it is. It has long been the opinion of the most competent judges that Sir G. Barker's Meerut Committee reduced the *personnel* of batteries below the point of efficiency—the number of gunners, and still more of *drivers* being far too few for the real work of a campaign. Now the men of the reduced batteries will be distributed throughout the rest; and though the army of India will nominally have 84 guns less, it will really boast a more effective artillery than before.—*Pioneer*.

THE 58TH REGIMENT.

THE destination of H. M.'s 58th Regiment, though once officially set down as Lucknow, remains undecided. It is known that this fine regiment suffered miserably during the warm weather, and unhappily—though from cholera no longer—it remains most sickly, about 100 men being in hospital with fever, dysentery, and other ailments very discreditable to our cold season. Lord Mayo, when here, recommended a special and separate examination of the men by Dr. Muir, the Inspector-General, with a view to obtaining his recommendation as to the station most suitable for their condition, and this is about being made. The opinion held by the medical staff of the regiment is said to be opposed to a move to Lucknow. We incline to think with them, that from Allahabad to Lucknow would be a mere change from Scylla to Charybdis. There is no marked difference in the climate of the two places, and that of Allahabad evidently does not meet the need. The regiment has already spent a long term in Bengal and the Darjeeling Hills. Why not try them in the Punjab? Umballa or Rawul Pindee for instance, both notoriously healthy cantonments, with a comparatively bracing climate. A season at either place, and then a year or two of manual labour in the hills, would work wonders.—*Pioneer*, Dec. 1.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE new blood recently infused into the management of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is working wonders. Notwithstanding that for months past an unusually heavy percentage of the Engineering Staff has been disabled by fever, and that considerable sickness still exists south of Jubbulpore, the construction of the north-eastern portion of the line is being pushed on with such energy, that what, even to those engaged in the work, seemed hardly practicable a few months back, is now an all but established certainty. There is hardly a doubt but that the railway communication between Allahabad and Bombay will be not only complete, but open to the public, by the 1st of March next. Such an epoch in the history of our Indian progress is likely to be celebrated with some pomp, and deserves to be. It is probable that the Duke of Edinburgh will be present with Lord Mayo at Jubbulpore on the opening day. What precise form the ceremonial will take is as yet of course undecided, but it is understood that the mission of Colonel Trevor, the Consulting Engineer to the Bombay Government, and of the Traffic Manager [Agent?] of the G. I. P., to Calcutta, where they at present are, is in part connected with the arrangements.—*Pioneer*.

BOMBAY.

DIVINE SERVICES will be held at Egutpoora, G. I. P. Railway, on Sunday, by the Rev. W. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, Bombay.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—The result of the B. A. examination, in connection with the Bombay University, will be made known on Wednesday the 8th inst.

ADVENT.—The second sermon of the series on the Four Last Things will be delivered in Trinity Church, Sonapore, to-morrow (Sunday) evening.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART., and sons, proceed to Calcutta on Monday next to be present there during the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the tower of Vehar Lake on 27th November was 57 feet; on the corresponding date last year it was 54 feet eight-tenths.

SHIP DESERTION.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Martin Hanson, one of the crew of the Daniel Rankin, was sent to prison for three weeks for deserting his ship.

THE DACOITY CASE.—The dacoity case came on for further hearing before Mr. Connon in the Fort Police Court yesterday, when two witnesses were examined and the case was again adjourned.

THE STEAMER LORD CLYDE, Captain Hewitt, from Cochin, arrived on Thursday last with the following passengers:—Mr. Arbuthnot, C.S., Registrar General; Mr. Mathews, Captain Kennex, Mrs. Kennex and child, and 140 deck passengers.

THE THEFT IN THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—The police are making diligent enquiries to trace out the persons who committed the theft of a large sum of money in the Commissariat Department on Wednesday last. The Parsee shroff is still in the custody of the police.

THEFT FROM THE BEHAR.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Bablo de Cruz was sentenced to imprisonment for six weeks for stealing a piece of canvas from the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Behar, and for tearing the coat of the sepoy who took him in charge.

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE.—We learn that Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, second Judge of the Small Cause Court, has applied to Government for six weeks' leave to proceed to Calcutta to be present there during the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.—H. M.'s troopship Malabar is expected to arrive here on or about the 18th inst. with the 15th Hussars and details of Artillery. The Hussars are to be stationed at Mhow, proceeding thither by Khundwa. The Artillery are for the Bengal Presidency and proceed to Jubbulpore *via* Nagpore.

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Belgaum collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th November, we learn that there was a slight fall of rain in all the talookas of the district, with the exception of Purusgud and Gokak. The state of public health was good, with the exception of Beedee, where fever prevailed to a slight extent.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade Band stand, this evening :—

March		
Overture	Die Flucht nach der Schweiz	Kucken.
Quadrille	Plametto	Kuhner.
Selection	Tancrede	Rossini.
Waltzes	Mabel	Godfrey.
Galop	Woden Valo	

THE PARSEE PRIEST CASE.—We understand that a petition is being circulated and signed in favour of Jamsetjee Sorabjee Madun, who was convicted at the Criminal Sessions of having published a letter in a Guzerathi newspaper, reflecting upon the moral conduct and character of a Parsee priest, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000, or in default to suffer further imprisonment for six months. A subscription also is being raised to pay the fine.

REDUCTION OF SENTENCE.—In 1865 one Alaruckia Balloo, a member of the Khoja community, was convicted in the Criminal Sessions of the High Court by Mr. Acting Justice Anstey, of highway robbery and causing grievous hurt, and sentenced to transportation for life. We learn that the Government has reduced the sentence to one of ten years' rigorous imprisonment, and that the convict has been brought back from the Andaman Islands to the Bombay House of Correction.

THE s. s. COMORIN, J A. Browne, commander, arrived last night from Persian Gulf *via* Kurrachee, and brought the following passengers :—From Persian Gulf—Lieut. Shepherd, R. E., Mrs. Gullay and 3 servants, 2 native ladies and 3 servants, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Gaynor, Mr. Gleed, Mr. Ardasheer Meerbhan, and 20 deck passengers. From Kurrachee—Mr. and Mrs. Melluish, Mr. and Mrs. Sharman, Mr. Lang and servant, Mrs. New, and 22 deck passengers. Cargo—Grain, fruits, indigo and horses. Fine weather was experienced throughout.

FAIR IN DADY SETT'S AGIARY.—The annual fair in honour of the goddess Maha Visvay Shewree was held in Dady Sett's Agiary on Thursday night. The little lane, lined with stalls and crowded with visitors, was lit up all along with the orthodox tumbler lamps. Then at equal distances arches were thrown across the road and brilliantly illuminated with gas jets in neat globes. And at the end of the lane a nice piece of ornamentation was put up, nicely lighted also with gas, and surmounted by a large painting of the goddess sitting in the plains and caressing, or holding in, some tigers that were near her. These were straining to get after some deer that were to be seen in the distance, but Maha Visvay Shewree had her hand on them, and of course they had to submit to her will on the subject. In front of the painting there was a neat fountain at play surrounded by flags and other decorations; and the scene seemed highly to interest the Hindoos. A grand display of fireworks took place late in the evening. The illumination was to be repeated.

THE Uncovenanted Service rules are interpreted to the effect that advancement to a higher class during privilege leave does not bar payment of the higher salary from the date of promotion, if such promotion does not involve any increase or change of duties and responsibility. Privilege leave is given as much in the interest of the State as for the benefit to the individual.—*Englishman*.

THE re-marriage question is, or ought to be, nea decision; for Sunkashwer Swamy, a very principal Brahmin, is expected shortly in Poona to help the matter on.—*Pioneer*.

IN the High Court of the N. W. Provinces on Monday last, the Chief Justice intimated to the Government Advocate, that the Court would consider whether for the future they should not refuse to enrol as advocates members of the English Bar who had not kept the full numbers of twelve terms. Mr. Jardine said he thought it would be a hardship to enforce such a rule without some little notice, so as to enable persons intending to practise here to complete their terms before being called.—*Ibid*.

WE hear that the Punjab Bank will very shortly follow the example set by its elder brother, the Oriental Bank Corporation, and close its agency at Kurrachee. In the case of the former Bank the desertion is no doubt in a measure prompted by the existence of an ample field for its comparatively small capital elsewhere. But nevertheless the signs are discouraging. Kurrachee is not realizing the splendid promise of its earlier days, nor, we might add, justifying the monstrously lavish expenditure on its public works.—*Ibid*.

THE bronze medallion of the Royal Humane Society has been awarded to Captain T. N. Walker, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for saving four lives under the following circumstances. On a dark night in January last, at Alipones, near Buxa Bhootan in Cooch Behar, a native boat was taking to the military station a cart with mess things and a native sentry and mess servants. Through the fault of the boatman the boat began to sink in about nine or ten feet of water, the current being very strong at the time. The men not being able to swim were of course in the greatest danger, when Captain Walker jumped in and succeeded in saving them all, one after the other.—*Ibid*.

WE are quite satisfied that some reformation is required in the matter of officers of the Bengal Presidency proceeding on sick leave to Europe *via* Bombay. In a late order the Governor General has ruled that military officers must provide themselves with *two* copies of their cases, one for their own use in Europe and the other for record in the office of the Standing Medical Committee at Bombay. And thus it comes about that no less than five copies of each case must be supplied to each military officer who visits Europe on medical certificate, and leaves India *via* Bombay. *One* copy is forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Indian Army; *another* to the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals; a *third* to the Inspector-General of Hospitals; a *fourth* to the Standing Medical Committee at Bombay; the *fifth* the sick officer himself retains! Talk of *state-farces*, here is a *medical farce* with a vengeance.—*Delhi Gazette*.

BOMBAY HUNT SKY RACES.

A MEETING of gentlemen, interested in getting up a series of Sky races on the Flats during the ensuing season, was held in the Town Hall on Thursday afternoon. It was decided that there should be two meetings, to take place on the Flats in January or February; and a committee was appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements. The subscription list has been opened.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Second Sunday in Advent, December 5th, 1869.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Daily Prayers—7 A.M. and 5 P.M.
7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of the Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and 2nd Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 35 and 346.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 37 201 and 279.
The Offertories will be devoted to the poor of the District.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,—COLABA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration).
11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 136 and 39.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 33 and 11.
Anthem—"In Jewry is God known."
The Offertories to be devoted to the Choir Fund.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,—SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Choral Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns 32 (O, heavenly Word), and 201 (Lord, Thy Word abideth).
6 P.M.—Evensong with Sermon. Hymns 36 (O, come, O, come, Emmanuel), 37 (Great God, what do I see and hear?) and 41 (When shades of night around us close).
Collections at both Services for the Church Expenses.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH,—MAZAGON.

Daily Prayers—7 A.M. and 5 P.M.
8 A.M.—Holy Communion, Celebration.
11 A.M.—Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 2 and 38.
5 P.M.—Litany and Catechising.
6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 35, 37, and 14.
The Offertory for Church Expenses.

IN THE HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board the ship Anazi, lying off Customs Bunder, at 11 o'clock A.M., by the Rev. Thomas Williams, S.P.G., Byculla Diocesan School.

The Rev. James Paterson will preach on board the ship Teviotdale (lying outside, but above the Middle Ground) at 11 o'clock.

THE DAMAGE TO THE CROPS IN KATTYWAR.

THE following further report from Colonel W. W. Anderson, with reference to the damage done by the locusts to the crops in Kattywar, was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press :—

From Colonel W. W. ANDERSON, Political Agent in Kattywar, to C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay; dated 1st November 1869.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter, No. 252 dated 4th ultimo, I have the honour to report that for nearly a month new swarms of locusts continued to enter the province and to pass through it generally from east and north-east to west and south-west, committing more or less damage in fully two-thirds of Kattywar. The panic produced on the grain market as well as on the chiefs has been so great that prices rose fifty per cent. in a few days, and the secret prohibition of export of grain became the subject of general complaint against each other among the talookdars. In order to provide against the threatened distress and to put a stop to interference with the trade in grain, consultations were held with the representatives of the chiefs, and instructions were issued, copy of which is enclosed. I am happy to say that to a considerable extent those have had the desired effect. Fleets of country crafts have sailed in all directions (including Bussorah, where wheat is said to be had at remunerative prices) and the panic has in some degree subsided, and prices have somewhat gone down.

In the meantime I have been receiving reports through the district officers of the injury done to crops in talookas where each swarm of locusts invaded the corn in succession. Although most of these reports, or rather complaints, from sufferers cannot be accepted as free from exaggeration, the loss already sustained from the ravages is, I consider, very great. The insects continued coming in "detachments," covering a space of several miles in length and breadth, in thick files, each succeeding the other at intervals, and spreading in all directions, often alighting on spots half destroyed by their predecessors. In villages where they twice alighted, bajree, the staff of life in Kattywar, and teel (an oil grain) are totally destroyed—jowaree and cotton being also slightly touched. In such places the small landholders will be reduced to great straits, and individual cultivators reduced to starvation and placed at the mercy of the money-lenders. Accurate estimates of the loss prepared by interested parties cannot be implicitly relied upon, and this Agency possesses no sufficient means to prepare independent estimates. The injury done of course greatly differs in degree in different places affected and makes it all the more difficult to correctly appreciate the general chorus of complaints which reaches this office. I however, believe, that about one-half of the total bajree and teel crops of the country visited has been lost. The Limree State, which had to meet the first brunt, having been visited twice by these pests, is among the greatest sufferers, its bajree and teel being almost entirely eaten up by the insects. To alleviate the distress of the inhabitants, grain is being imported with the State funds for sale at cost price. In Bantwa also, where the ravages have been considerable, advances for seed and other assistance has had to be rendered to the poorer inhabitants.

During the last fortnight it appeared uncertain when the locusts would leave the province, many swarms having returned after reaching the coast. But I have just heard that they have been again returning towards the sea, and heaps of their dead bodies are being washed ashore. The prospects of the cold weather crops may therefore be looked upon for the present as encouraging; the actual results of the season cannot, however, be ascertained in any approximate degree until the various crops have been reaped in February or March, when I shall have the honour of again addressing Government on the subject. In the meantime the construction of public works will be advised to meet actual distress, and all that can be done through the advice and exertions of the Agency officers and the chiefs will be attended to.—I have, &c.,

W. W. ANDERSON, Political Agent.

Government passed the following resolution on receipt of the above letter :—"The prompt action taken by the Political Agent in consultation with the representatives of the Chiefs in Kattywar, for providing against the distress threatened by the inroads of locusts in the province, merits the entire approval of Government. His Excellency in Council will be glad to receive a monthly report of the prospects of the cold-weather crops of the province, and of any measures adopted to meet the actual needs of the population."

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—3RD DECEMBER.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

JAMES HIND vs. ISAAC BROWN.

This was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 591-14-11, being the amount of plaintiff's salary, &c. The defendant did not appear. Plaintiff proved the debt and the Court gave verdict for the amount claimed and costs.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—3RD DEC.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

THEFTS.—Abdool Nassar, a reputed thief, was charged with stealing a copper chatty and a piece of wearing apparel belonging to Kayma, woman, and was sentenced to ten days' rigorous imprisonment.—Rama Ittoo was convicted of stealing a rupee belonging to Victoria Vaz, and was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment.—Pestonjee Shapoorjee, a fitter, was charged with stealing from the Mazagon Bunder a quantity of lead, the property of Government. It appears that yesterday evening a Purdasee, in the employ of a contractor, saw the prisoner taking the lead. He reported the matter to one Mana Jugonath, who gave information to the police and accused was arrested. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to a month's imprisonment.—The same prisoner was charged with having in his possession a quantity of lead, reasonably suspected to have been stolen from the Government works at Mazagon Bunder, and failing to explain satisfactorily how he came by the same, he was fined Rs. 20.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. SHIPS STAR AND BULLFINCH.

H. M. SHIPS BULLFINCH, (Commander G. F. Lodder) and Star (Commander De Kantzou) arrived in the harbour here yesterday. The Bullfinch, which is 664 tons and 180 horse power, has the new twin double screw, 85 complement, and carries 2 Armstrong 40 pounders, and one 7 inch, 6½ ton, Woolwich uniform. She left England—briefly to recount her passage—on the 17th November last year, for Sierra Leone *via* Madeira and Bulama, anchored at Madeira on the 27th November, and at Bulama on the 19th December. After settling a dispute there with the Portuguese she sailed for Sierra Leone on the 21st, and anchored at that port on the 23rd December. She sailed for Rio Janeiro on the first day of this year, and anchored there on the 24th January. Five days after she sailed for Simon's Bay, anchored there on the 1st March, and sailed for Point de Galle on the 11th March. She encountered a severe hurricane in lat. 32° 58' S. long. 78° 4' E. on the 9th April anchored at Point de Galle on the 30th of that month and then sailed for Trincomalee on the 5th May, which port she reached two days after. On the 17th July she left Trincomalee for Mozambique, where she anchored on the 2nd September. The Bullfinch then cruized between Mozambique and 23° 30'S., until 29th September. She captured only one dhow and that was on the 10th September. It was sighted in the afternoon, and after chase the Bullfinch fired a blank shot on the craft. It made for the land, the slaves were thrown overboard, and though the men of the Bullfinch made after them the people opposed and the slaves were all carried off. The dhow, however, was seized and condemned. The Bullfinch then left for Zanzibar on the 5th October and visited the Sultan. After that she cruized along to Brava, where a quarrel was going on, and the only Europeans, a German merchant and his wife, were in great trepidation; and then she turned north and made the best of her way against strong winds, to Bombay, which she reached yesterday.

The Star left Zanzibar on the 7th October, and has sailed pretty much the same route as the Bullfinch. She has not been fortunate enough to fall with any dhows or capture any slaves on the way to Bombay.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 3rd, 7-30 P.M.—Extra P. & O. steamer from Suez anchored.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 3rd, 11-35 A.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Kournah; Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates, from Great Britain, *via* Turkey, Service, 19th Nov., 5-40 P.M.; Private, 17th Nov., 6 P.M.; *via* Russia, 26th Nov., 12 P.M.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT BULSAR.

WE understand that the result of the inquiry into the late accident at Bulsar has been that the station-master there and also the signallers at Bulsar and Dhoongree have been dismissed or suspended. Mr. Smith, lately assistant station master at Surat, has taken charge at Bulsar. Mr. Pendlebury and Mr. Broughton have been busy in getting the goods that were in the trains sent on to their destinations.

ALLEGED BREACH OF OPIUM REGULATIONS.

ON Thursday, at the sitting of the Court of Petty Sessions, before the Chief Magistrate of Police and Messrs. A. C. Gumpert and Kahandas Muncharam, Dalchund Sewram was charged with having in his possession a greater quantity of opium than is allowed by the opium regulations; and Purbhoodas Nanchund with having sold the same without having a license to sell opium by retail. Two policemen gave evidence as to opium having been found with the first prisoner, and his having stated that he got it from the second; but beyond this there was no evidence before the Court. Mr. Tyabjee, who appeared for the prisoner Purbhoodas, contended that there was no evidence whatever against his client, who, he mentioned was in possession of a wholesale opium license. The Court complained of there being no competent person to conduct the prosecution (a Parsee from the Custom House had that duty in charge), and in order to give the Custom House authorities time to arrange the prosecution, the case was adjourned for a fortnight.

HIGH COURT SUITS.

THE following cases on the short-cause list were disposed of by Sir Charles Sargent in the High Court on Thursday :—

A BARRISTER AMONG THE MARWAREES.

An action was brought by Hurnath Ropajee and other Marwarrees to recover money lent to Mr. Sidney Strong, barrister, Kurrachee. Mr. Bala Mungesh Waglé appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant did not appear. The defendant while practising as a barrister in Bombay had given a note for Rs. 3,000 on 24th December 1867, allowing interest at 6 per cent., and after payment of some instalments he gave a new note on 19th June 1868 allowing interest at 36 per cent. for two months. His Lordship gave decree for Rs. 2,172, the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

THE WIDOW AND THE FATHERLESS.

Heerajee Booderjee sued Hassee, widow, and "others" to recover Rs. 839. The first defendant, a dirty looking woman, appeared in Court with four little boys of from six to twelve years of age, who, it was explained, were the defendants. Mr. McCulloch appeared for the plaintiff, and His Lordship remarked that he wondered the learned gentleman's feeling were not touched by the appearance; but Mr. McCulloch replied that he believed the defendants were very wealthy landed gentlemen. A judgment had been given for the amount in the Small Cause Court, and this suit was brought only to get a decree on which to apply afterwards for an order to sell a house of which the defendants were proprietors. The case was explained to the woman, and decree then passed for the amount claimed with costs.

ACTION ON A MORTGAGE.

Shreecrushna Wittoba sued Shaik Ally bin Shaik Esmael, as executor of Moola Mahomed, to recover Rs. 2,246, due on three mortgages of land. Mr. Marriott appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant appeared in person, and said he could not get the property sold. Decree was given for the amount, with interest and costs, and an order was given for the sale of the property were the debt not paid within six months.

AN ADJUSTED ACCOUNT.

Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana and Hormusjee Byramjee Rana, as the executors of a Parsee widow named Dinbhai, sued Nanabhoy Framjee to recover the balance of an adjusted account. Mr. Bala Mungesh Waglé appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant did not appear. Decree was given for Rs. 6,868, with interest from 15th October 1868, and costs.

INSOLVENTS NOT PARTICULAR.

Shapoorjee Nowrojee sued Jairam Dhunjee and Madhowjee Dhunjee to recover Rs. 6,641, due on an adjusted account. Mr. Marriott appeared for the plaintiff; the defendants appeared in person and admitted the debt. It seemed that the defendants, who had become insolvent, had entered plaintiff on their schedule as a creditor for Rs. 7,245. His Lordship refused to allow the plaint to be amended so as to enable the plaintiff to claim the larger amount, remarking that the sum claimed in the plaint had been settled by adjustment, and that when people became insolvent they were sometimes not at all particular as to the amounts they credited people with. Decree was given for the amount claimed with costs.

ACTION ON A COTTON TRANSACTION.

Goverdhun Mooljee and others sued Dhurmsey Madhowjee to recover the balance due by the defendant in respect of a consignment of cotton shipped by him to England three or four years ago, through Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper, and Co., who had since failed in trade. The debt had been due to the Bank of Hindustan (in liquidation), but the plaintiffs had purchased it for much below the actual amount from the liquidators. Mr. Mayhew appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. McCulloch for the defendant. The latter asked for inspection of the account sales, which was allowed, and the case was adjourned for a week.

FORT POLICE COURT.—3RD DECEMBER.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

THEFT.—Francis Pereira, a vagrant, was sentenced to receive six stripes for stealing a cap.—Kassum Movedem received a like sentence for stealing a piece of wood.—Duckoo Pendoo, a reputed thief, also was ordered to receive six stripes for stealing two iron dishes

ASSAULT.—Shapoorjee Pestonjee and Palonjee Wookerjee were fined Rs. 4 each, for assaulting Abdool Kudjack and Abdool Hussan. If the fines were recovered Rs. 7 were to be paid to the complainants

DISORDERLY.—Essack Dadda and Suliman Jumal were fined Rs. 4 each and bound over in Rs. 50 to keep the peace, for disorderly behaviour in a public place.

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HYDERABAD DECCAN.

We learn from Hyderabad that a magnificent entertainment was given there on the 22nd Nov. by the Ameer a Kalve in honour of the marriage of Busherudunla and the daughter of the late Nizam. The Resident and Society of Secunderabad were present assembling at the Palace of Sir Salar Jung from whence they were conveyed upon elephants to the Ameer's princely residence in the city of Hyderabad. A dinner upon the most lavish European model was followed by a superb display of fire-works, the gratified company breaking up about eleven o'clock P. M., well pleased with all they had seen, and carrying away mementoes of the Ameer's liberality in a goodly stock of those much coveted little Indian scent phials filled with attar of roses peculiar to Hyderabad festivities. Winter has set in at Hyderabad and thanks to the past plentiful rainfall, the mornings and nights are bitterly cold there at present.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 29.

THE MADRAS SEWAGE FARM.

The following Order has been passed by the Madras Government, reviewing Captain Tulloch's Report on the Madras Sewage Farm:—

His Excellency the Governor in Council has read, with great interest and satisfaction, Captain Tulloch's Report on the Madras Sewage Farm which is submitted with his own remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner, Doctor Ranking. The Madras Municipal Commissioners have, in the opinion of Government, rendered an important public service by carrying out so energetically and successfully the experiment of utilizing the town sewage by its application to agriculture.

His Excellency desires to offer to the President of the Commission, Colonel Denison, under whose personal direction the Sewage Farm has been established and directed, his cordial congratulations on the successful results of his labours. It is gratifying to find that, as in England, grasses grow most luxuriantly on land irrigated with sewage, that the earth deodorises the sewage as soon as it touches it, and that there are no complaints of nuisance from the irrigated land, nor of injury to health. The Government concur in the opinion expressed by Captain Tulloch that "the conversion of sewage into fodder should, in the present state of the science of utilizing sewage, be the process to which the greatest attention should be paid."

It is observed that the Sanitary Commissioner and Captain Tulloch differ in opinion as to whether poudrette and other town filth in a solid form should be utilized on the farm. Dr. Ranking allows that if the filth as it is brought to the spot, is deposited in furrows and immediately covered over, no harm can accure, but practically he apprehends this would not be done. The poudrette and solid filth would be at first stored in heaps, then be spread over the ground and finally be ploughed in. Captain Tulloch, on the other hand, recommends the experiment of utilizing solid filth on the farm as well as the liquid sewage; but he specially provides that this manure should be immediately applied to the land upon which a constant succession of crops should be kept up. In this recommendation Captain Tulloch is supported by the experience of those persons in England whose opinions in the application of sewage to land are authoritative, and who lay down a principle that "excreta in a fresh state or mixed with earth should never be disposed of by burial. They should be ploughed by day into the ground simply as manure, and the manured ground should be cropped." "In England application of saturated earth to agriculture is part of the dry-earth system."

His Excellency in Council considers that it is very desirable that the application of excreta and solid filth to agriculture should, in a small scale and under careful observation be tried at the Municipal sewage farm, and he requests Colonel Denison and Dr. Ranking to conduct this experiment and report the result. Dr. Ranking recommends that experiments should be made to ascertain how far the results now obtained on the farm are due to sewage or to simple irrigation, and that the sewage should be analysed at the storing reservoir, and as it flows upon the land, so as to determine the loss of fertilizing properties caused by the conveyance of sewage in open channels. This recommendation appears deserving of consideration by the Municipal Commissioners.—His Excellency the Governer in Council will await, with much interest, a further report on the sewage farm at Pursewalkum and on those which are to be established in Choolay and Erangoonum.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS ON PRINCE ALFRED.

(*Indian Daily News*, Nov. 30.)

There seems to be a weeping and wailing of the spirit of flunkeyism that the demonstration of "loyalty," as regards the Duke of Edinburgh, is not sufficiently marked in Calcutta. One journalist "charges" like a warrior several times in one paper to stir up the enthusiasm of the citizens. A native organ cannot understand the European residents being so slow to come forward. There needs no mystery in the matter, if people will only be honest. Gentlemen like Mr. Roberts profess to be ashamed that people can be found to believe or to listen to reports of scandals about the Duke of Edinburgh. It is a pity we cannot have a little more verbal honesty in the matter. The long and the short of it is, that people are disgusted with the meanness practised in these "Royal" visits, whether they believe in the "scandalous stories" or not. Scandals are not unknown in the estimates that come yearly before the House of Commons. But the estimates themselves are facts; and there can be no doubt that an item of between three and four thousand pounds did appear in the estimates of the current year, to pay for the presents *given* in Australia by the Duke of Edinburgh. No shouting and bluster by Mr. Roberts can shout down this fact, nor can Sir Richard Temple knock it down with his stick. There is no concealing the fact that the British public felt inexpressibly disgusted at the meanness, and there is no doubt also that the public in India share in the feeling. It is useless for journalists to pretend that they do not understand why the merchants do not come forward, and why this body and the other do not join the movement. The feeling is honourable which keeps them aloof; and we rejoice that they have the manliness to prefer the honest course of quiet abstinence. They can do this with the most sincere feelings of loyalty to the Crown, and we do not for a moment question their fealty to the Crown of Great Britain. The *Hindoo Patriot* makes it a matter of comment that the European community have failed to come forward as might have been expected. There is nothing to regret in the fact that the merchants of Calcutta have feelings of outraged dignity as well as of loyalty, and do not hesitate to show it in expressive silence. There was but one thing needed to complete the disgust of the Indian community with the "Royal" visit, and that has now been supplied. A good deal was said about the expenditure of £10,000 by the India Office to entertain the Sultan on his visit to England. It is now known that a like sum has been sanctioned, no doubt from the revenues of India, to pay for the presents of the Duke of Edinburgh to native princes of India. Of course, it is anticipated that they will make presents to the Duke, and these will probably be of value not unworthy his acceptance. Of course, there must be return presents. But these are to be made to native princes *at the cost of the Indian ryots*. Ten thousand pounds may not be much in the revenues of India; but so long as there are many of our subjects starving in some parts of the country from famine, and dying in other parts from fever and poverty, this expenditure for such a purpose is more scandalous than that for the ball to the Sultan. Here is something to make Mr. Roberts's "blood boil, if it can boil in this country." And when next he has occasion to wax eloquent and furious over public scandals, and the ridicule of Saturday evening papers, let him try his powers on a theme like this—a scandal that we feel it a duty to denounce in the name of our countrymen, who, we feel assured, will deprecate the meanness of the act.

(*Hindoo Patriot*.)

We are sorry to be obliged to say that the response which has been given to the appeal of the Chairman of the Justices for a loyal demonstration in honour of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh does not speak much of the European community of Calcutta. The public meeting held on Thursday last, though numerously attended by the *elite* of Bengali society, was conspicuous for the absence of leading European gentlemen, official or non-official.

A NEW VERSION OF AN OLD RHYME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

My dear *Pioneer*,—I offer you a new version of a very old rhyme. Here it is:—

"Richard of Mayo! be not too bold
In the use of the scissors, or you may be sold."

Yours ever,
X.

Mussoorie, 27th November.

A Novelty.—Monogram veils are the latest wrinkle among New York fashionable young ladies. Those of fawn colour and grey are most in vogue—the monogram being embroidered in colours in the centre.

ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA.

(*Madras Times*, Nov. 29.)

"They built like giants, and finished like goldsmiths." Such is the verdict which Lord Napier endorses regarding the modern architects of the Pathan race, who have covered Hindoostan with the memorials of their genius. We only wish that circumstances had permitted His Excellency to illustrate his remarks with appropriate drawings, a method employed with so much skill by Mr. Ruskin in his lectures on a similar subject delivered in Edinburgh. The elevation of a people's art is an object of the first importance to all those whose knowledge and taste give them the capacity to guide public opinion. All agree that in England as well as India we have fallen on degenerate days. At home a revival of architecture has indeed commenced in the most unlikely quarter, judged of *a priori*, namely, in the ornamentation of Manchester warehouses. Nothing can be more characteristic of the independent democratic spirit of an age, than this effort to improve the higher branches of art by raising the standard of its lower and commercial developments. It is an exact inversion of what prevailed in former days, when the palace was made "a thing of beauty and a joy for ever," and the cottage was utterly neglected.

In Australia the colonists find themselves in much the same difficulty that we do here in India. They are in want of an architecture suited to the climate, the soil, and foliage. They hanker after a style that shall be suggestive of a harmony with its sandy stretches, its grotesque fauna, and its highly coloured thickets of shrubs and flowers. And they are almost persuaded that some modification of the Egyptian architecture will satisfy the conditions. Lord Napier is of opinion that the same problem may be solved for India by the adoption of the Byzantine. His remarks on the unfitness of the classic style for houses, and the Gothic for churches under a tropical sky will generally be acquiesced in. For a small church, the Gothic is peculiarly unfitted. If a building is required to accommodate fifty or a hundred persons, the result is a structure at once inelegant, and painfully hot. Without the command of money and materials the Gothic is a failure. And yet we think his Lordship was almost too cursory in his reference to the churches in which this style has been adopted. Madras may well be proud of St. Mathias, Vepery, as a fabric specially singled out for commendation by one so true in taste and just in criticism as Bishop Heber. We were pleased to hear His Excellency refer to the occasion on which he laid the last stone of the most magnificent example of this style at Mengnanapuram in Tinnevelly, in which he stated that he had seen two thousand worshippers assembled; and to hear of Dr. Caldwell's devotion which had induced him to expend much time and thought on the rearing of a similar pile at Edyengoody. But, much as we may admire the enthusiasm and energy of those who have reproduced the Gothic, it is clear that an uniform style is needed. As for our houses, there may be comfort in some of them, but there is no beauty. We may not only travel from Royapooram to the Adyar but from Trevandrum to Peshawur and perceive little of any change. The same porticoed verandahs, square windows, and glaring compounds oppress the eye. The stranger finds it utterly impossible to distinguish between them. As for the Saracenic method, whatever may be its applicability to palaces, nothing can be poorer than its application to private houses for the middle class. Let those testify who have been compelled to live in a Mussulman house in a small up country station with its three windowless walls, and its single verandah. Indeed the next striking feature in all houses built on a native type is their entire absence of ventilation, the prime necessity in a climate like this. Fergusson declares that the Persian Princes showed almost as much taste and splendour in their palaces as in their mosques. But we can see from his own drawings that their greatest triumphs were all constructed on the unventilated model.

With regard to the Byzantine style, we know that it is capable of adaptation to churches by two of the most remarkable specimens in the world, the church of St. Sophia at Constantinople (now turned into a Mosque) and St. Mark's at Venice. They embody another principle of the utmost importance in buildings intended for public speaking, that they are reconcileable with the laws of acoustics. In the great churches and cathedrals of the middle ages, this necessity was greatly lost slight of, partly because a vast and highly decorated pile was thought to be a pleasing object in the sight of God and Man, quite apart from its usefulness; and second, because preaching was viewed as secondary to the perpetual sacrifice of the mass. It is a singular coincidence that the latter part of St. Sophia's is in plan almost exactly like the Surrey Gardens Music Hall in which Spurgeon commanded the attention of eight-thousand persons for so many successive Sundays. The form is that of an elongated oval. We feel convinced that this or the circular shape, which was cultivated, with so much success during the early Christian period will ultimately be found to meet the requirements of a preacher and congregation more fully than any other design. The Saracenic has been thought to evince an analogy with our own Norman. It is at any rate clear that the apses, or polygenal chancels of the Norman also afford an idea of the possible adaptation of some forms of the Gothic to a sound theory of acoustics. Square corners and parallelogrammic spaces are fatal to easy hearing; whereas a fertile and ingenious management of the circular opens out a paradise of variety to the aspiring architect. It is very possible that Lord Napier may have had in his mind almost the only specimen of the Byzantine-Saracenic in England. We allude to the beautiful church at Wilton, a monument of the taste and liberality of the late Lord Herbert of Lea, whose family seat, as a descendant of the Earls of Pembroke, is in the immediate neighbourhood. For varieties of plan, though not for correct ornamentation, such Romanesque churches as those of St. Vitale at Ravenna, and of St. Lorenzo at Milan, may be studied with advantage.

In domestic architecture we wish there were any prospect of a change. The first step towards it would be the complete destruction of Black Town; and the next would be the selection of a site on a slight declivity, for want of fragrance and the fine arts are irreconcileable ideas. Some parts of Cairo or Damascus might be taken as models for the rebuilding. What we want is two or three streets sufficiently broad for carriages and horses to traverse and then smaller streets just wide enough for foot passengers or palanquins, with three storied houses and projecting oriel windows, so as entirely to shut out the heat of the sun. Between, there should be blocks of building in the true Oriental style, such as we see in the greatest perfection in the bazaars of Constantinople. They should run round cloistered courtyards with fountains in the middle, and shrubs to spread coolness and fragance intervening between the arches and the hot noon-day air. Behind, the ranges of traffic-mongers might cover as many stalls as their substance required. By this means, the customer could go from shop to shop without the expense to which he is subjected at the present time. Our space, like Lord Napier's, is exhausted, but not our subject. We only hope that the hints he has thrown out may find some fruitful soil in which to fructify, and that an impulse may be given to a style of architecture, which will at once exhibit beauty and provide coolness.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 28th November, 1869.

Open 872 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,01,277	3	8
Merchandize	2,14,648	3	2
Electric Telegraph	1,689	8	0
Earth Trains	3,484	12	0
Total Rs.	3,21,099	10	10
Corresponding week last year open 874½ Miles ... Total Rs.	3,50,016	9	6
Decrease	28,916	14	8

Eastern travellers tell about the curious mode of fattening favourites for the Imperial harem, practised in Morocco. You take a plump young damsel of about fourteen, with a tendency to obesity—few Mauresque girls are destitute of such a tendency—and you shut her up in a room of which the windows are carefully darkened by heavy curtains of green silk. You cause your plump young damsel to sit cross-legged on a divan, and then, having by your side a bowl full of *couscoussou*, or moistened meal rolled into balls, you cram her during a certain number of hours every day with as many of these balls as she can conveniently swallow. Well crammed, the Emperor of Morocco will pay an exceedingly handsome price for her. That nothing may interfere with the due conduct of the fattening process, a black nurse stands behind the incipient favourite with a *matrank* or big stick, much used in Moorish domestic economy; and if the patient manifests any reluctance to swallow the balls of *couscoussou*, she is immediately and unmercifully thrashed. A similar course, abating the big stick, is pursued in this country with turkeys which are to be fattened for the Christmas market; they are shut up in dark coops, and crammed. The announcement, however, made by Mr. Howard, M.P., in his amusing paper on "Continental Farming and Peasantry," read at the Farmers' Club on Monday, that "tenebrous gulosity," if we may call it so, is not unknown in French agriculture, will take a great many people by surprise. Mr Howard told his hearers of one M. de Crombec, who had purchased half his land out of the profits of his farm, and had "found it to be a great advantage to keep his cat, tle in darkness." They were free from flies and other annoyances, and had nothing to do but to get fat. The system, evidently borrowed from the Moorish practice, is no doubt efficacious; but is there not something like cruelty to animals in the scheme? Can it be pleasing to Him who prohibited the muzzling of the ox while it was treading out the corn, that men should hide dumb animals from the light of Heaven in order that they might accumulate so many more inches of fat on their ribs? We wonder whether M. de Crombec keeps canary birds and knows that a canary will sing all the more sweetly if, as a preliminary lesson in the sol-fa, you bore out its eyes with a red-hot needle?—*Daily Telegraph*.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, N. W. P. MATRIMONIAL JURISDICTION.

Monday, 29th November 1869.
(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Turner.)
Kelly *versus* Kelly.

This was a petition by Susannah Kelly against her husband, Michael Alexander Kelly, for judicial separation, on the ground of desertion, and for permanent alimony.

On the 27th instant, the respondent, Michael A. Kelly, had been examined at some length by Mr. Newton; and this day, in cross-examination by Mr. Mullaly, he deposed as follows:—I made no application to the parish priest for the publication of the banns. I never applied for a dispensation or a license: if such was obtained, it was so without my sanction or knowledge. I did not ask the parish priest to perform the marriage ceremony. Previous to the ceremony the priest informed me that, in order to satisfy the people, I must go through the form of confession. He brought me to a corner of the chapel, and obliged me to kneel down as at confession, but it was simply a conversation regarding the approaching ceremony, and not a confession of sins. This form of confession was on the same day as, and immediately preceding, the ceremony. I was at that time employed about two miles from Keedew. The place where I was employed on the survey, and to which the petitioner came to meet me, was about three miles from Keedew, I was not particularly bound to any time; so that the performance of the ceremony had to be hurried over. On the occasion of the alleged marriage mass was not celebrated, to the best of my recollection.

Susannah Kelly, the petitioner, was then called, and deposed.—I had known my husband ten or twelve months previous to the marriage. He came to my brother, asking him to give him board and lodging, and my brother said he did not take in lodgers, but to oblige him he would give him a room. John Cooney was my brother's name. I was with him at the time. Respondent put up with my brother eight or nine times continuously. Whilst he was there I used to see him daily, with the exception of two or three days, when I went to see my father. Two or three months after he came, he began to pay his addresses to me. He went to his brothers and remained there, as he had to appear at the Assizes; and when he returned he brought some jewelry and asked me to accept it, and to go to the priest to get married, but I refused to do both. I never at that time promised to marry him. I was then between 14 and 15 years old. He carried on some correspondence with me. I have not got his letters now. I tore then up because my brother was averse to my corresponding with him. I believe he wrote about six or eight letters. On the 6th May, I met him at a place about half way between where he and I resided—a place mentioned in a letter of his; it was about one o'clock in the day. I was at Mount Allen, he was at a village called Leitrim. He said that my brother and he had had some words because he asked me to take some drink. He asked me whether my friends were unkind to me. I said my family were put out about it, as they did not wish to have him as a connection. I think he then made some suggestion about going to the clergyman's house, with a view to ask him what he would say on the matter. He had previously asked me on several occasions before this interview to marry him, and on this occasion he asked me what objection I had to going to the parish priest of his place. I answered that he was not my priest, and that he could not marry us without giving notice to our parish priest, and I believed my parents would not give their sanction. We then walked on to my sister's, as I said I was going to my sister's for a day or two. My sister and her family were in bed when we arrived, which was at about eleven o'clock at night. My sister's out-offices were on the other side of the road, and we went into one of them. We remained there until the rain ceased. He then took me to an hotel in a village called Ballyfarne. We got some refreshments, and after that he took me to the clergyman, Michael Broder by name. He was our parish priest; they both gave me to understand we were to be married in two or three days. We then left and went to an hotel at Keedew. We had been some hours at the hotel, when my father, brother, and sister came. I saw my father pass the window. I went into another room, and soon after the respondent came to me and said he had taken all the responsiblity on himself, and had asked my father's forgiveness. I then went back to the parlour, where I found my father and sister. I remember some conversation about their taking me away. The respondent took out his keys, and handed them to me, saying we should be married in a few days. My brother, sister, he, and I then got into a car together, and arrived at home. I saw one other connection of mine at the hotel at Keedew. We went to church in a side-car, my brothers on horse-back following. We went into church together. He never raised any objection to go to church. I had no idea he was disinclined to go to church. There was a great crowd in the church and in the yard. There were about sixteen or eighteen at the wedding feast.

Mr. Newton.—Did your husband look sorrowful or joyful?

Witness.—Joyful, I think.

Mr. Newton.—So I should think.

Witness.—The guests stayed till three o'clock in the morning. We slept in what is called the large bedroom: they had been there, but they removed from that to another room. I don't recollect ever being locked up in the room. I remember leaving the room one night to mix a sleeping-draught for the respondent.

The Judge.—What was the sleeping-draught made of—Whiskey?

Witness.—No, my lord, laudanum, I think. We stayed in the house about three weeks. We went almost every day out for a walk or boating. A lady acquaintance of mine went with us and two boatmen. We went to an island called "Lough Allen," belonging to Mr. O'Connor, Mr. O'Connor was absent. Only on one occasion the lady went with us; on the others only the two boatmen. We lived on terms of affection, and parted friendly. During the time we had lived at my brother's place he had borrowed my brother's gig and horse and as he said, gone to see his brother. He was then absent for two days and a night. When he returned he told me he had had very unpleasant conversation with his brothers. He said the eldest, John, was very averse to owr marriage, and the other one, James, had expostulated with him, and said "You are married to a merchant's daughter, and Alexander, to a farmer's." He also said that John had lent him funds to leave the country, but that he would not do so. About a week or ten days after that he left me. He said he was going to see his brother again, and would return in a day or two. I then saw him walk away in the direction of my brother's (Patrick Cooney's) house. No one came to the house for him; his brother's servant once came to fetch some books. I have seen John Maghan at my father's house but never at my brother's; he never came to fetch respondent. It was about two days after the marriage the servant came. We were married by special license. I remember seeing it with the clergyman.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mullaly.—The respondent first arrived at my father's on the 6th or 7th May, and remained there about three weeks. The distance between respondent's brother's residence and my father's house was about thirty miles—I mean Irish miles. I confessed on the morning of the marriage to the priest. We had also prayers and instructions. I did not receive the communion on that morning. I don't think I ever received the communion conjointly with him. He first proposed to me in 1854, I think in the Autumn. The distance between my sister's house and the place where we met was about seven or eight miles. First I walked two and a half miles to the place of meeting. We took shelter in a barn, generally used for corn, near my sister's house. Respondent objected to going into the house. I did not tell him I feared my brother-in-law would ill-treat me. We left the barn at the first glimmer of day-light. I don't recollect respondent asking me to go to my sister's. The hotel to which we went was about two or three miles off my sister's.

To the Court.—I don't know who got the marriage ring. Before we left my father's house to be married, respondent asked me to kneel down before my parents to ask their blessing, and I then heard him say something about the ring. I have never heard from respondent since he left me, at least not before I came to India. I did agree to marry him subsequently, but not at first. I consented to do so before I went to my father's house. I did not wish the engagement to be known to my parents, as they had heard from my brother that the respondent had bad habits.

The learned Judge then ordered the Court to be cleared, as he considered it necessary to put some questions to the witness which were unfit for publication.

On the re-opening of the Court, the respondent was re-called by the Court, and certain questions were put to him regarding the facts as elicited from the petitioner; his answers in many instances being flat denials of the facts as stated by the petitioner, especially as regards what had happened from the time of the alleged marriage to the time he left the petitioner.

The case was then adjourned *sine die*, in order to enable commissions to be sent to Ireland, to prove the marriage and other material matters connected with the case.—*Pioneer*.

A gentleman iz a gentleman the world over—loafers differ.—*Josh Billings*.

Mdme. Patti is suffering from a sore throat of rather a grave character.—*Standard*.

The entire length of the Suez Canal, from Port Said in the Mediterranean, to the roadstead of Suez, in the Red Sea, is one hundred miles.

A little boy out West was asked whether he knew where liars went to. "Yes," he replied. "They are sent to a New York to write for the papers."

The *Nottingham Journal* says that the sum spent in bribery at the several municipal contests in that town one day lately has been estimated at about £2,000.

There iz no more real satisfackshon in lying up in yure buzzom an injury than there iz in stuffing a dead hornet who has stung you, and keep him tew look at.—*Josh Billings*.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Major-General A. Huyshe, Inspector of Artillery, Southern Division, is now visiting Allahabad in course of tour.—*Pioneer*, Dec. 1.

Owing to the sickness prevalent in Secunderabad, it is intended, we hear, to move the 18th Hussars from that station. More probably they will go into camp in the neighbourhood for the next two months.—*Ibid.*

Where is Kotulpore? We should like to know, for we hear that whenever illness is rife in Kotulpore, the local practitioner takes to his heels. He is a homœopathist to outward appearances, but evidently not one at heart.—*Ibid.*

At the Police Court on Tuesday last, Colonel Marshall was find 5 rupees for striking his horsekeeper.—*Neilgherry Excelsior*, Nov. 27.

Colonel C. A. Denison.—We are glad to learn that Colonel C. A. Denison, the President of the Municipal Commission, has recovered from the attack of illness from which he was suffering, and will attend office to-day.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 29.

More Clippings.—Deputies or attenders whose duties are to assist ministerial officers are to be dispensed with in all Offices of the Civil and Military Departments, it being considered that the work performed by them could easily, and should properly, be discharged by the ministerial servants themselves.—*Ibid.*

Regimental Command Allowance.—Col. Triscott recently appealed against the decision of the Pay Examiner and Controller of Military Accounts, disallowing his claim to Regimental pay and allowances with old rate of Command allowance on the ground that, Colonel Triscott was on furlough in Europe when appointed Commandant of a Regiment. On the reorganisation of the Native Army, he was not a "present incumbent" on the 31st October 1865, and therefore not entitled to the emoluments he had previously drawn when in command of the 43rd Regiment as a local Lieutenant Colonel, prior to his departure on furlough. The Government has ruled that as Col. Triscott had for some years held the command of a Regiment, prior to proceeding to Europe, and had while on furlough been appointed to the command of another Corps, owing to the reorganisation of the army, he was entitled on his return to India to revert to pay and regimental allowances with the old rate of command allowance under the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch published in G. O. No. 38, of 12th December 1865.—*Ibid.*

CARWAR AND HOOBLEE RAILWAY.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S REPORT ON METHOD OF WORKING INCLINE.

On the projected line between Carwar and Hooblee it is proposed to ascend the Ghauts by an incline of 1 in 17, instead of adopting easier gradients similar to those on the Bhore and Thull Ghauts. There is no doubt that it will be an economical plan and that the line will be much more expeditiously constructed, but the question is, what is the best method of working a gradient of this nature, for as yet there is not as much experience to guide us in the matter, as one could wish. Of late the necessity or desirability of crossing the Mont Cenis Mountains by a temporary line during the progress of the tunnel works, has brought the Fell system very prominently before the public, but as far as I can learn this system of working is by no Means new, and was tried in America for some years with no very great success. I propose to describe this system briefly, pointing out its advantages and defects, and then to examine other methods that have been employed for working steep gradients in various portions of the world.

2. On the first 24 miles of the Mont Cenis line, which is altogether 48 miles long, the mean gradient is 1 in 60, and on the remaining 24 miles 1 in 17; the maximum gradient is 1 in 12. The curves are very numerous and vary from 2 to 5 chains radius; the gauge is 3 feet 7⅜ inches. On those portions of the incline which are steeper than 1 in 40, there is a third mid-rail on which adhesion is obtained by the engine by means of horizontal wheels worked from the same pistons at the driving wheels; the carriages are fitted with guide wheels and are also provided with brakes acting both on the vertical wheels and on the mid-rail, which assist in controlling the descent of the train over the steeper inclines.

3. The engines are provided with 2 pairs of vertical wheels and 2 pairs of horizontal wheels all of the same diameter, 2 ft. 4 in., which are worked by a very complicated arrangement of coupling rods and levers. The cylinders have a diameter of 15 inches, with a stroke of 16 inches; the weight of the engine, when empty, is about 18 tons, when in full working order, 20 tons. It may be remarked that the designs of the engines have been frequently altered, and that much blame has been imputed to the French makers for faultiness in workmanship; but the failures in design cannot be wholly ascribed to this cause, for the important changes and alterations in dimensions made from time to time show that the design itself was faulty from the very first.

4. The main principle aimed at in the Mont Cenis class of engine is to give a maximum of power with a minimum of weight; extra adhesion is gained without sensible increase of weight by the pressure of the horizontal wheels against the mid-rails; thus, dead weight is saved and the non-paying load considerably reduced. An engine of 18 tons weight, all available for adhesion and exercising a pressure of 24 tons against the four horizontal wheels, gives a total adhesion of 7 tons taking adhesion at 1-6th, or more than 1-3rd the weight of the engine, which is a very high ratio.

5. In practice, the Mont Cenis engines drag a maximum load of 25 tons up an incline of 1 in 12, the resistances being as follows:—

	Tons.		lbs.		lbs.
Friction of engine	18	by	16	=	288
Do. of load	25	by	8	=	200
Resistance of gravity	$\frac{2240}{12}$		43	=	8,026
				Total...	8,514

This is equivalent to the resistance of a train of 1,064 tons on the level, taking friction at 8 lbs. per ton, a train which no ordinary 18-ton engine could drag, for the adhesion would amount to only 6,720 lbs. against a resistance of 8,368 lbs., the advantage therefore of the system is obvious.

6. Moreover, the brake power afforded by the pressure which can be exerted on the intermediate rail both from the engine and carriages must be an invaluable element of safety in the descent of the incline, and gives also increased security in passing round sharp curves.

7. The defects, however, of the system, considering only the class of engine as at present designed, are so serious, that it appears to me doubtful whether it will ever be extensively adopted.

8. The complication of the parts is excessive and it is stated in "Engineering," to which paper I am indebted for many of my facts, that the engines which make a return journey over the mountains, altogether 96 miles, invariably require more or less repair in getting back to St. Michel, so that to work the line properly it is necessary to keep up a very large rolling stock. Whether this complication can be got rid of is extremely doubtful; it is allowed I believe by engineers that the present class of engine may be much improved, but the whole idea of the mid-rail involves a certain amount of complexity which is not desirable in railway rolling stock.

9. Then again, owing to the vertical motion of the engine on its springs, there is a constant jarring of the machinery, and slipping in the gripping wheels; these, too, being worked from the same piston as the drawing wheels are of the same diameter as the latter, but as they will not wear away in the same ratio, the unequal wear leads to inequality of motion.

10. The engine is as it were constantly tearing at the central rail, and under heavy traffic, there must be considerable difficulty in keeping the three rails in proper gauge.

11. In the trial trip made over the incline it was noticed that the engine (on a dry day) dragged up its load without using the pressure of the horizontal wheels, so that as far as the ascent goes the central rail might apparently be dispensed with, though it would always be valuable in affording brake power in the descent; very steep gradients have been frequently worked by ordinary locomotives without any of these special appliances, and I will point out a few instances.

12. On the Don Pedro Railway in Brazil, whilst a tunnel was in course of formation, the traffic was successfully worked on a temporary line laid over the mountain with a mean gradient of 1 in 17 by ordinary 6 and 8 wheel coupled locomotives, the curves being as sharp as 230 feet radius. The 8 wheel coupled engine weighed 28½ tons, wheels 43-inch diameter, cylinder 19-inch diameter, stroke 22 inches, and dragged loads of 80 tons over the incline of 1 in 19. Here the resistances were—

Friction of Engine	28½	by	16	=	456 lbs.
Do. load	80 tons.	by	8	=	640 ,,
Resistance of gravity	$\frac{2,240 \text{ by } 108\frac{1}{2}}{19}$			=	12,792 ,,
				Total...	13,888 ,,

so that the engine developed and adhesion of nearly 1/5th $= \frac{13,888}{63,840}$

13. On the Virginia Central Railway, it was stated by Mr. Daniel Clark, before the Institute, that during the progress of a tunnel through the mountains, the traffic was carried over the mountain top by ordinary locomotives for several years without any accident on an incline of 1 in 17, and that on some of the Continental railways there were also inclines of 1 in 20 worked by ordinary locomotives. On the American line every artificial help was required to increase adhesion, chalk or sand being used, and the flanges of the leading wheels were also lubricated.

14. During the construction of the Ottoman Railway a tramway of 1 mile in length, 800 yards of which was laid on an incline of 1 in 11, was worked by an ordinary contractor's engine and 10,000 tons of goods were carried by it in the course of six months. The engine had 2 pairs of coupled wheels, 30-inch diameter, 11-inch cylinders with 18-inch stroke, weighed 10 tons in working order and drew a load of 11 tons. Here the total resistances amounted to 4,993, lbs. and as the weight available for adhesion was 20,364, lbs. a coefficient of about ¼th was realized $= \frac{4823}{20364}$

15. On the Jefferson, Madison and Indianapolis Railway there is an inclined plane about 1¼ miles long, on a gradient of 1 in 16½, which has been worked according to different methods, which are interesting as bearing upon the case in point.

The traffic was at first for a short period carried over this gradient by the aid of light cars drawn by horses. It was then worked by an ordinary locomotive having cylinders 15 inches diameter with 18 inches stroke and carried on three pairs of coupled wheels 3 feet 6 inches in diameter. The weight of the engine was 26 tons, and it was provided with a tender weighing 16 tons. The maximum load which these engines could take up was 35½ tons, making total weight of train 75½ tons. The resistances to be overcome amounted to 11,212 lbs., and required an effective pressure per square inch on the pistons of 116½ lbs., the weight available for adhesion 26 by 2,240 $= \frac{26 \text{ by } 2,240}{16\frac{1}{2}} =$ 54,710 lbs., so that the resistance were rather more than one-fifth.

16. These results not being considered satisfactory, the incline was then worked by rack rail engines; they were tender engines, on four pairs of coupled wheels and each in addition to a pair of inclined cylinders, was provided with a pair of vertical cylinders which drove a tooth wheeled gearing into a rack laid between the rails. These engines developed a tractive force of 349 lbs. for each pound of effective pressure per square inch on the pistons, giving 3·6 times the force of the former engines; their weight was 38·39 tons or 86,000 lbs., giving an available weight for adhesion on the incline of 80,788 lbs. They took up a maximum load of 187½ tons, 420,000 lbs including the tender which weighed about 16 tons; the resistances to be overcome by the engine amounted thus to 33,232 lbs., required an effective pressure per square inch on the pistons of only 95 lbs., and were more than one-third of the weight available for adhesion.

17. These results may almost be considered more satisfactory than those afforded by the Fell system as carried out on the Mont Cenis, and the line was actually worked on this method for 16 years; but though the engines took up a good load, they like the Fell engines gave constant trouble on account of the breakages of various parts of their machinery and were very expensive to keep in repair; the sections of the rack rail also were constantly breaking and proved costly to maintain.

18. On these grounds it was determined to work the traffic with a heavy tank locomotive of ordinary kind. The engine designed was carried on 5 pairs of coupled wheels 3 feet 8 inches in diameter, and had cylinders of 20½ inches diameter with a 24-inch stroke. The tractive power exerted by these engines is thus 221 lbs. for each pound of effective pressure per square inch on the pistons, about ⅓rd less than that of the rack rail engine, and with an average weight of 108,000 lbs., of which 101,455 lbs. only are available for adhesion on the incline, they take up average loads of 200,000 lbs., one-half the performance of the former engine.

The resistance of this load on the incline amounts to 20,417 lbs., requires a mean effective pressure per square inch on the pistons of 92·8 lbs., and is a little more than one-fifth of the weight available for adhesion.

19. The results, therefore, were not to be compared with those of the rack rails engines, but the advantages of simplicity were considered to out-weigh the superior performances of the more complicated class of engine.

20. As far then as experience goes, I think it may be safely said that an ordinary locomotive engine, with all its wheels coupled, will drag a load equal to its own weight up an incline of 1 in 12 and double that load up inclines of 1 in 17, that in fact the 8-wheel coupled engines now used on the Bhore Ghaut would in the Carwar and Hooblee Ghaut drag a load of 100 tons on each trip; but considering the agency by which railways are carried on in India, the evident risk that these must always be in working inclines as steep as 1 in 17, and the never-failing care necessary, is it advisable to adopt the ordinary system of traction simple and adaptable as it may be; even on the Bhore and Thull Ghauts where the inclines are much more favourable, the traffic has not been carried on without serious accident, what prospect, therefore, would there be of a fair amount of safety in working such an incline as 1 in 17?

21. Again, there is the economic objection to this, as also to the Fell system, that considerable power is expended in taking the locomotive to the top of the incline, a great portion of which is thrown away, for if every carriage were provided with its own brake, the passenger train could descend the incline by itself, and the dead weight of the engine would only be of use in working the descending goods trains.

22. The Fairlie engine has been much discussed of late; it is a double bodied locomotive, the fire-box occupies the centre, and at each end of the fire-box proceeds a cylindrical shell containing the tubes, the tubes terminate in a smoke-box at each end of the boiler, which is supported at each end on a bogie—the bogies are each provided with 4 or 6 coupled wheels and 2 outside cylinders; each bogie constitutes a distinct engine. The advantage of the system is that it permits of the construction of a heavier and more powerful engine, with a given weight per wheel; for the weight on each wheel can be lessened to an extent not attainable by the ordinary engine. Though it would appear that an engine of this class would not be unsuitable for working the main line of the Carwar and Hooblee Railway which has very heavy gradients, there would be nearly the same risk in working over the Ghaut incline as with the ordinary locomotives.

23. The same objection would apply if the load was utilized for adhesion, and the engine and carriage combined,* the risk however would be very much lessened; it might be feasible to work passenger traffic in this way, but there would be the same difficulty with a heavy goods traffic.

24. I think, therefore, that it would not be expedient to adopt either this or the ordinary locomotive, and that some other method of traction, such as that of a rope traction, an instance, of which I will now describe, will in all probability meet the difficulties of the case.

25. On the San Paulo Railway in Brazil an incline of about 5 miles in length and of a mean gradient of 1 in 9·75 has been successfully worked in this manner for some years. The total height gained is 2,550 feet, which is divided into 4 banks or lifts. The inclines are worked by means of ropes with winding engines at the head of each bank; on the lower part of each incline a single line is laid for half the length of the bank when it merges into a crossing station. At the crossing station the lines branch into two parallel lines, each of sufficient length to accommodate a train, and these unite at the upper end of the crossing station into a road formed of three lines of rails which extend to the top of the banks. One train is made to descend while the other ascends the bank, and the triple road from the crossing station to the head of the bank enables the two lines of ropes which during the greater part of the time are traversing that part of the bank to be kept quite clear of each other.

26. The winding drums are 10 feet in diameter; the ropes are of steel wire, are 3½ inches in circumference and have a breaking strain of not less than 30 tons. The length of rope extending down the incline weighs about 9 tons, and with a train of 30 tons the strain on the rope would be 83½ cwt. A special rail has been laid on the incline for the purpose of using a clip brake, and Mr. Brunlees, the engineer, states that with a weight one-third more than the clip would ever have to pull up in case of an accident, they had no difficulty when testing the brake in coming to a stop in a few yards.

27. The trains are worked at a speed of about 7 miles an hour, and if a descending train was not worked at the same time as an ascending trains, the engine would have to exert a pull of 83½ cwt. at this speed, equal to 175 horse power. As it is the engines have only to overcome the friction of the trains and rope, and the excess weight, if any of the descending train. It is stated in "Engineering" that much heavier trains than 30 tons might be, and indeed have been, worked with perfect ease and safety.

28. I notice in the *Times* newspaper that traffic of about £4,000 was worked over the whole line in a week in June or about £50 per mile, the rates being about the same as those in Europe; if 3d. be taken as the mean receipts per ton mile, and it be assumed, as I am informed is the case, that the traffic is mostly a through traffic, it would appear that about 3,000 tons worked up and down the incline in the course of one week; it is stated, however, that as much as eighty tons of goods can be taken up each hour and the same weight let down, so that 1,000 tons could be passed each way in a day of 12 hours. This is certainly as heavy an amount of traffic as is likely to be worked for some time to come over the Carwar Ghaut.

29. The advantages of the rope traction system are considerable; the descending load itself is utilized for all ascending traffic, and the stationary engine has only to overcome the friction of the train and rope, and whatever difference there may be between the up and down loads. There would also be considerable saving in repairs, for the wear and tear of the stationary engines would not amount to one-third that of the ordinary locomotive, especially when working loads up a steep gradient; the wear and tear also of the permanent way would be very slight, and as the fixed engines can burn an inferior description of fuel, there would be a considerable saving under this head. As by this method also gradients of a much steeper nature can be worked than by ordinary locomotives, there must be a great saving in the first outlay on the line.

30. The disadvantages are not of much importance. There is the wear and tear of the rope and the friction to be overcome in working round curves.

In order also to provide passing stations and space for three rails, it will be necessary to have the road of a greater width than if worked on a single line by ordinary locomotives.

It would be necessary to keep up locomotive stations at the centre and head of the incline; and on a line like the Carwar Ghauts, where the climate is so unhealthy, the men employed at them would be sure to suffer; with increase of cultivation and clearing of the jungle near the line of railway, this objection may perhaps be much lessened.

31. The pneumatic and atmospheric systems would not be unsuited to working steep inclines. The former system has not however been sufficiently tested in Europe to warrant its being yet introduced into this country; steep gradients may certainly be worked by this method but whether it would be practicable to introduce it in the case of tube 4 miles long and of a diameter of 13 or 14, feet—is extremely doubtful; the cost, too, would certainly amount to as much as £60,000 or £70,000 per mile.

32. There is the same risk of leakage in the atmospheric, as in the pneumatic system; and though it worked well on some lines in England and Ireland, the maintenance was both difficult and costly.

33. There remains another method which has been suggested by Mr. Colburn, C.E., that of working the trains up the incline by a traction engine running on the ballast between the rails; this idea seems not unpractical, heavy loads might be taken up and the traffic worked with great safety. The only difficulty would be in the design of the permanent way, for the weight of the traction engine would tend to burst the road or damage the cross ties of the two lines of rails. There would, I should imagine, be no difficulty as regards the traction engine itself, for these have been so extensively used in England, that there must be a large amount of experience to form a safe guide on this question.

34. Though in using traction engine, there is the objection of a duplicate class of rolling stock, it may be remarked that there would not be the same necessity as in the rope traction system of keeping up locomotive stations on unhealthy portions of the Ghaut.

35. It appears then of the different systems discussed, which have been already adopted on various inclines, that the Fell system is objectionable on account of its complexity, and the use of the ordinary locomotive on the score principally of safety; that a system of rope traction is comparatively simple and offers many advantages, and that failing this method, it would not probably be a matter of great difficulty to work the traffic over the incline by a traction engine running on the ballast.

J. H. White, Captain R.E.,
Deputy Consulting Engineer, Railway Department.
15th September 1869.

* As it is in the Fairlie engine carriage.

COLOSSAL FORTUNES.

(*Saturday Review*, Nov. 6.)

We have often thought that it would be very pleasant to possess a princely fortune. There is a pleasure, well understood by novelists, in simply calling up before our imagination vast sums of money and magnificent landed estates. We always like the last page, in which the various couples in whom we have taken an interest receive their portions with the boundless liberality of a good-natured writer of fiction. We admire the young lady in the model novel with five hundred thousand acres in a ring-fence in Norfolk, a county in Scotland, a castle in Wales, a villa at Richmond, a corner-house in Belgrave Square, and eighty thousand a year in the three per cents.; and we feel a sympathetic thrill when Miriam de Mendoza takes a thousand-pound note from a bundle on the piano to light the extinguished chibouk of Lord Codlingsby. If there is a pleasure in meeting with such gorgeous millionaires even in fairy land, how pleasant it must be to be ranked amongst their counterparts in real life. Of course the moralist has plenty of apophthegms wherewith to damp our satisfaction. There are various little sayings about the blessings of mediocrity, the delight of making an honest living by the sweat of one's brow, and so on, which seem rather to savour of the remark about sour grapes. Could any of these severe gentlemen withstand the infinite charms of boundless wealth, if really within their reach? We admit, indeed, that there is probably a certain limitation even to the conveniences of money. We could be tolerably content, say, with a hundred thousand a year, and can imagine a doubt whether the addition of an equal sum to our annual income might not, after that point, begin to give more trouble than it was worth. After one had enough to satisfy every possible want, to give free play to all one's tastes in art, literature, or science, to have the most comfortable of houses, and the best of all possible eating and drinking, we might doubt whether an addition to our wealth might not bring more responsibility than amusement. We have heard it said that a man who resolves to spend all his income upon himself finds it very difficult, after he has passed a certain point, to find any new way of employing his fortune satisfactorily. Of course it is always open to a man to muddle away his money, in gambling or charity, to any conceivable extent; but there is practically a limit to the sum which can be spent directly upon oneself. What that limit may be it is, of course, very difficult to fix in practice; but there is no great temptation to be so rich that your wealth becomes a burden. Putting this question out of sight, and it is one that has little practical interest for most people, the natural expression of the feelings of the unregenerate man is that summed up so forcibly in Clough's ballad:—

How pleasant it is to have money, heigho!
How pleasant it is to have money!

And as much of it as possible.

Few, however, of the poorer classes will content themselves with this reflection on hearing of one of those vast fortunes whose existence is occasionally brought before us. We are, it may be, a little too jealous, or possibly a little too philosophical or too humane, to look upon them with that simple pleasure with which we contemplate a work of art, or with which ladies will gloat over the stores in a jeweller's shop-window. We are driven to reason about it, and to ask whether colossal fortunes are, or can be made, good things for the country in which they exist. Our reflections probably take the form of a simple argument jor demonstrating the benefits of equality. It is plain that the sum of human happiness will be greater if a hundred men have each a thousand a year, than if one man had a hundred thousand a year and the rest nothing. After the first few thousands every additional thousand accumulated upon a single possession gives him less additional pleasure than its predecessors. To raise an income of twenty to one of twenty-one thousand a year gives very little extra gratification to its owner; he may keep another horse or two, and buy a few more pictures, but, all his chief wants being gratified, he can at most add a few comparatively insignificant luxuries to his stock. On the other hand, the addition of the same income to a man who was previously in the depths of poverty may lift him difinitely to a higher level, and make his life one of comfort, instead of one of constant toil and vexation. The argument proves conclusively that, given a certain total of revenue in a country, it will produce more happiness when widely distributed than when divided into very unequal lumps. The ordinary complaint about the rich growing richer and the poor poorer seems generally to imply a tacit assumption of this kind. It is supposed that there is only a certain quantity of wealth in the country, and that, if one man gets a larger share, it must necessarily be made up from those of his poorer neighbours. If this were the real state of the case, it should be the greatest object of philanthropists to devise some means by which wealth might be made to flow uniformly over the whole surface of the country, instead of gathering in irregular masses, and being spread thinly in one quarter and thickly in another.

Without asking whether this is applicable to any particular cases, it is plain that it omits one essential element of the question. The assumption that the whole amount of wealth is a fixed quantity is the reverse of the truth. Nothing, moreover, can be plainer than that a rapid growth of wealth is favourable to the development of large fortunes, and that reciprocally the possession of large fortunes is in many ways favourable to a rapid growth of wealth. Some of the most striking phenomena in American society are due to the first of these truths. There was a time when the genuine democratic ideal was partially realized there, and when, as it is said, every man in Connecticut was rich enough to keep a one-horse chaise, and scarcely anybody rich enough to keep a chaise with two horses. That halcyon period has long gone by; and it is plain enough that, if American democracy levels everything else, it has at least no tendency to level fortunes. We seem to be approaching an epoch when such men as Vanderbilt and Drew will be the most prominent figures in the great Republic. The growth of such enormous commercial centres as New York and Chicago inevitably tends to centralization of wealth. A shrewd speculator who is at the centre towards which so many streams of fortune are constantly flowing has immense opportunities of growing rich, in Dr. Johnson's phrase, beyond the dreams of avarice. There is no probability that the tendency will be diminished. The difference between the democracies of the future and the old-fashioned aristocracies is not that there will be greater equality of wealth in the democracies, but that fortunes will be more mobile, and will not give rise to families permanently raised above their neighbours. We may look forward, in short, with far more confidence to a period of gigantic fortunes than to one in which everybody will be moderately comfortable. The dreams of socialists may be destined at some furture time to take concrete shape; but so far as we can say from experience, the reverse of the process for which they pray is more likely to take place. Not only will great landowners become rich by the simple process of sitting still and looking on at the development of the country, but even if landed estates should be summarily cut up and distributed equally amongst the population, some more radical change would be required to check the development of huge commercial fortunes. We shall have bankers, and manufacturers, and railway proprietors, whose wealth would seem to us to be fabulous, even if the most stringent legislation should enforce the minute partition of the soil. Great fortunes, too, are the cause as well as the consequence of a rapid increase of wealth. No way of getting rich, it is well known, is so certain as the possession of a good deal of money. In many departments of trade there is a marked tendency to the concentration of fortunes, because the unity of management, the increased power of organization, and other causes, give a decided economical advantage to the possessors of large capitals. Enterprises become possible to them which require long foresight and the power of waiting for distant results, though they may be ultimately enormously profitable. Nor, however much may be done within a certain sphere by co-operation, has it as yet given proofs of being able successfully to contend in any wide field with individual management.

If, then, we assume that the world will continue to grow richer, it is highly probable that we shall also witness a steady accumulation of colossal fortunes. And it is therefore wiser, instead of sighing after a chimerical equality, to ask in what way they may be made useful. If fortunes increase, the number of those who regard them with envy certainly does not diminish; and though the poverty of the multitude may be in no sense produced by the accumulation of capital, it certainly makes it desirable for capitalists to occupy a position as little invidious as possible. Very rich men may be regarded with pleasure from a purely artistic point of view; but there are a good many paupers, who do not care much for art, and have a very strong appreciation of the pleasure of getting a slice of their neighbour's cake. A miser, according to political economists, is probably doing a great deal of good by his investments, whilst the spendthrift is damaging the world as well as himself. But the spendthrift is the popular character, because the immediate and tangible results of his conduct are apparently advantageous; from which it may be inferred that the miser would do wisely to dispel the popular illusion as much as possible, and to make the good effects of his saving tangible not only to the philosopher, but to the vulgar mind. Otherwise the vulgar mind may get into an unphilosophical state of irritation. The advantages, indeed, of a liberal use of wealth are too obvious to require illustration. Everybody who has any money to spend is glad to insist upon the unanswerable reasons for spending it upon himself. We are delighted to demonstrate that there ought to be a refined and cultivated class in the community, and further to decide that we, who have the money, ought to be the refined and cultivated class. Indeed, if charity reached such a pitch that everybody gave away all that may strictly be called superfluous, we should speedily become a nation of very commonplace semi-paupers; and the only, though amply sufficient, reason for not insisting upon the practice of spending a large part of our incomes on luxury as a solemn duty is that we are quite ready enough to do it without any sense of duty at all. When, however, our income reaches above a certain point, it is difficult not to go to excess in the discharge of this duty. What is to be done then is a question which concerns very few people. In an ideal state of things a man would perhaps consider himself simply as an officer entrusted with a large part of the national earnings, to be spent for the good of the world at large. The late Mr. Peabody, whose death we learn with sincere regret as we write, seems to have discovered one way of approaching to this conception; and people with small incomes must often have thought that if they had a great deal more than they could possibly spend upon themselves they would endeavour to rival so noble an example. When they come to be tried they generally find it hard to act up to the notion; and indeed the difficulty of giving away many thousands without doing more harm than good is so enormous that it is scarcely to be desired, as it certainly is not to be expected, that the example will often be literally followed out. We can only hope, in a general way, that the growth of large fortunes and the increased publicity of expenditure may gradually generate an increased sense of responsibility. There is one other circumstance which tends in the same direction, and whose action may be faintly observed in America. It is often remarked that rich men are there more liberal and public-spirited in the use of wealth. This is partly owing to the principle that what comes easily goes easily; and that, in a country where people are accustomed to the sudden growth and equally sudden disappearance of large fortunes, a man learns to care less about so transitory a possession. It is also due to the collateral result that a man who has no motive for founding a great family is without one powerful motive for retaining wealth. A decline of the old aristocratic feeling implies that the son of a very rich man will be more generally disposed to start on his own resources, and to look forwards to a life of more or less hard work. There is both good and evil in this result. A man perhaps is more often hurt than benefitted by inheriting a large fortune; whilst, on the other hand, it is very desirable that everybody should as a matter of course look forwards to life in a counting-house or an office. Without entering upon so large a subject, we need only remark that the tendency of which this is an example is favourable to a more generous use of vast wealth, as well as to its frequent accumulation.

BROADHEAD RETIRES.

(*Saturday Review*, Nov. 6.)

The Aristides of Sheffield has resolved to retire from the scene of his successes, and an ungrateful and unappreciating community must pay the very proper penalty for its inability or unwillingness to recognise the Euergetæ of society. So it has always been. Mr. William Broadhead but illustrates a law of history. Of old a tedious good man was ostracized; and now-a-days politicians and educationalists, as the new phrase is, voluntarily emigrate with more or less success. The late Mr. Southey and his friends thought seriously of setting up a communist Utopia on the Susquehanna. Cromwell was all but on shipboard for the Far West; the Pilgrim Fathers sailed and prospered. Westward not only the tide of empire, but the great ocean of philanthropy and neglected patriotism, seems to flow. What is our loss is another country's gain.

To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new.

Broadhead drops a sympathetic tear on his own ostracism. He takes his farewell of England clothed in mourning garb, and he pronounces his own funeral oration with becoming sadness and in tender accents of regret, not only for himself, but for the proverbial ingratitude of mankind; above all, for that "dear old Sheffield" which he has served, not only so wisely, but too well. As Mr. Broadhead has called attention to his public services, and looks on them with fond complacency, not unmingled with regret that his career is closed, we must be allowed also to place our chaplet of congenial nightshade and ratsbane on his tomb.

His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani
Munere. . .

With the modesty always inseparable from high genius, Mr. Broadhead does not, we think, do entire credit to his greatness. That greatness we conceive consists, not so much in the crimes which he has perpetrated, as in the strength and heroic proportions of character which he has exhibited. There is, as far as we remember, but one demigod of crime who equals—as he certainly did not excel—Mr. Broadhead, and his character has been drawn by a master-hand. "When we see our hero," says Fielding, pronouncing the elegiac panegyric of Jonathan Wild the Great, "without the least assistance or pretence, setting himself at the head of a gang which he had not any shadow of right to govern; if we view him maintaining absolute power and exercising tyranny over a lawless crew, contrary to all law but that of his own will; if we consider him setting up an open trade publicly, in defiance, not only of the laws of the country, but of the common sense of his countrymen; if we first see him first contriving the robbery"—in Mr. Broadhead's case the murder—"of others, and again defrauding the robbers of that booty which they had risked their necks to acquire, here sure he must appear most admirable, and we may challenge not only the truth of history, but almost the latitude of fiction, to equal his glory." In one respect Mr. William Broadhead has a decided advantage over Mr. Jonathan Wild. Mr. Wild found a euthanasia, as Fielding thinks, and a crowning glory, and attained a perfect "finishing of his character," in that after all his mighty exploits he was hanged by the neck till he was dead. But, with all submission to Mr. Wild's biographer, we demur to this view. To hang a great scoundrel is, after all, poor and merely poetical justice; the scaffold just detracts from the murderer's complete success. Some little weakness or imbecility, some subtle fault in character, brings a rogue to the halter; but it is the very triumph and glory of wickedness in Broadhead for him to disappear from the scene of his crimes not with the nightcap pulled over his face, but wearing the martyr's palm, and proclaiming himself, and moreover being accepted as, a benefactor of mankind. Broadhead pronouncing his valedictory address, and pocketing the proceeds of the Broadhead Emigration Fund, clothed in black and with a choker, not of brown hemp, but of white muslin, and preaching an edifying and much applauded discourse on the sacred duty of murder and rattening to a large and sympathetic audience, and promising more rattening and more murders to come, is, in our judgment—though we are constrained to differ from so famous a judge of human conduct as Fielding—a much more sublime spectacle, and more interesting to humanity, than any commonplace interview with Calcraft. It rounds the circle of Mr. Broadhead's course to see him not only defying all laws, human and divine, but exhaling with something of the odour of sanctity itself. A vulgar rogue is often ruined and brought to the gallows by not playing deep enough. As Luther himself, an eminent moralist, recommended men to sin boldly, firmly convinced that sins superhuman would in the long run tell as virtues of a peculiar kind, so it has been reserved for Mr. Broadhead to get off the scene with something of a triumph. Here we say that he has, as a moral spectacle, greatly the advantage of Mr. Jonathan Wild. Of course we are open to Solon's objection that no man ought to be called supremely happy and glorious before the hour of death; the law of Lynch and the bowie-knife may even yet prevent the dramatic completeness and moral finish of Mr. Broadhead's exemplary life. But history will lose a great lesson if Mr. Broadhead does not bid farewell to the world which he has adorned, dying in his bed with the same holy calm and consolatory contemplation and retrospect of a well-spent life with which he lingers over his connexion with dear old Sheffield.

Mr. Broadhead, in his valedictory address, confined himself, however, to a vague panegyric of himself and his good deeds. His funeral oration was of the loosest; it lacked the enumeration of his good and great deeds. He sacrificed himself for the good of others; on the alter of corporate duty he has immolated his own peace and his own success in life. He has done things for which he admits he has been universally condemned, and for the consequences of which his accomplices have made him the scapegoat. He has loved Trade-unionism he admits, perhaps "not wisely, but too well." These are his own words: "What I have done was for the good of others, and no benefit to myself." His "views," as he euphemistically expresses it, "may have been mistaken;" he only regrets that "time does not assuage the bitter feeling against him." At the expense of Mr. Broadhead's blushes, which, we fear, like other exemplary men he must feel when he finds his good deeds characterized as fame, we must recall his little "mistakes." Our memories are short, and of all annals contemporary history is soonest forgotten. We therefore supplement the facts which Mr. Broadhead's modesty suppresses. Mr. Broadhead hired a bravo named Shaw to blow up the house of one Fearnehough for £3, which sum was paid and the job faithfully executed. He also paid £15 to one Hallam for blowing up Messrs. Wheatman's premises. Mr. Broadhead also hired and paid the same Hallam and a fellow-assassin named Crookes, for the sum of £15, to murder one Linley, a commission which was also faithfully executed. The summary of his good deeds, as we had occasion to write them two years and a half ago, consisted in procuring four men to be shot at, and one to be shot dead; in procuring seven houses and two factories to be blown up; and further, in embezzling the funds of the Union of which he was secretary. To these substantial benefits to society he added the ornamental fringe of forged letters and threatening letters, perjury, and other lesser virtues. And all this for a sacred cause, a cause as sacred as that for which tyrants are slain and liberty vindicated. Having done all this for society, Mr. Broadhead is indignant that society casts him out. Not exactly indignant though—indignation is too coarse a passion for this meek and suffering martyr. He is hurt; he is sorry and sad at the spectacle of human ingratitude; he is full of regrets. He grieves at the hardness of heart of his persecutors; the magistrates who perversely decline to renew his pot-house licence; the manufacturers who will not entrust their goods to his murderous hands; the Hallamshire men who look askance at him. He sorrows most of all for that society is leagued against him; he seems to think that, like Ladurlad, the very heavens and nature itself are visiting him, and it were well if it were so, with an abiding curse. But even in his banishment he has his consolations. The good work which he has begun, he tells his "kind friends," will not cease. He believes that "rattening and deeds of violence will continue;" it is "an imperative necessity that these things should be." The good seed which he has sown will bear other seed; other countries will go and do likewise. Broadhead has his abiding consolations. He has not lived in vain; as the blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church, so the sufferings of the Devil's agents will do the Devil's work, and do it more effectually. Broadhead forecasts a glorious future in the rise of new Broadheads. He reiterates his boast for the past and his pleasant prophecies for the future. What his accomplices, the leaders of Unionism, ought to have said, and what Broadhead avers that they are fools and cowards for not having said, is this—"These things have been done in the interest of the trades . . . We tell the country and the Legislature that so long as the Unions are left without legal power to enforce reasonable and proper rules and regulations, these things will continue to occur as hitherto." The only consolation and hope for us is that, if there are still heads to plan these murders, there is at least one active pair of hands the less among us to execute them. It is something for society, even the society of Sheffield, to have cast out this abomination, and to have dismissed Mr. Broadhead to his new home with a curse.

A report from Richmond, Kentucky, warns visitors "to keep a sharp look-out for stray pistol balls that fly about the streets at night."

Looking Down upon the Pyramids.—A company which has chartered an excursion ship to the Suez Canal ingeniously promises an accessory, very taking to Frenchmen. A captive balloon is to be tethered at the foot of the Great Pyramid, so that the excursionists may have an opportunity of looking down upon those peaks from the heights of which, according to Napoleon's famous order of the day, "forty centuries" took a view of, his army.

Don't Forget.—An American paper thus admonishes its subscribers:—"Attention, please! All who are indebted to the office are earnestly requested to see to the matter at once, and take steps for immediate settlement. *We need the money this very day*. Do not think the little amount you are indebted will make any (*sic* query "no") difference; a hundred others are saying the same thing. Do not put us to the trouble and expense of sending bills to dun you. We have business a-plenty for all our hands of a much more agreeable nature. Act promptly, and forward *your share* of the large sum due to us, and our work will move forward with a renewed impetus. Don't forget this matter. *Attend to it right away*, before you have a chance to forget."

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EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

PARIS, 30th October.

Revolutions are like earthquakes or Doctor Cumming's last hours of the world: name a day for one and you may back it a thousand to one not to come off at the appointed time. Twenty thousand (at least) very magnanimous persons left Paris within the last eight days, and drafts on London or Brussels or Geneva were being drawn last week from foggy morn to shivery eve in every banking house in this brave capital. As others went out the Emperor and Marshal Bazaine quietly came in. The withdrawal of the bravest Roman of them all at the last moment,—I speak of that impracticable old republican, Raspail, of camphor notoriety,—however, made it evident that business was not intended. Nearly half a million of men and boys were ready to descend into the streets and face the Chassepots, but all were mere soldiers of democracy; no officer would step to the front, and so an easy victory remained to the Government. To give the latter its due, it showed every disposition to get up a fight. It is true the intended assemblage and review of troops was given up; but a suggestive, and uselessly threatening, proclamation was issued on Sunday. I cannot conceive anything more unwise than a threat of pains and penalties when no mischief or illegal act was intended. When Marshal Bazaine was appointed at the critical moment to the command of the Imperial Guard, it was easily known that business was meant, and that the blood-letter of Mexico would not spare the *gamins* of Paris. In fact, poor little Marshal Canrobert, who commands the 1st Division, is known to be thoroughly unfit for his position on critical occasions, and I am told a decree was ready for signature giving Bazaine supreme command; and still this very Marshal had been for some time out of favour at Court, especially with the Empress, for an act of indecision at a critical moment. His orders were to carry off poor Maximilian out of Mexico, if necessary by force, if he thought the life of that Sovereign was in danger when the French Army left the country. The Marshal had no doubt of the danger, and still, on the refusal of the Emperor to accompany him, he left him to his fate. If the gallant officer had a chance on Tuesday, the slaughter of a couple of thousand troublesome citizens—especially had there been a sprinkling of newspaper men amongst the victims—would have fully washed away his former want of energetic action. An enemy to revolution, even more important than Marshal Bazaine, blessed us on Tuesday in a delightful, drenching rain-fall which came down closely and steadily all the morning and until the afternoon. Well-disposed persons were enjoined by the proclamation to remain at home; and as one always well disposed towards his present Majesty, I should have strictly obeyed the injunction were not an exception to any order whatever known to be the rule for the correspondents of the *Pioneer*. I compounded the matter by taking as my weapon an umbrella instead of a dagger. Walking down the Boulevards early in the afternoon, I found them rather more deserted than usual. The weather would account for that. Taking a cab I told the Automedon to drive me to the left bank of the river—"Where, monsieur? Is it to the Cathedral of Notre Dame?" said the fellow with a grin—"Not exactly; to wherever the students may be working up the revolutionary steam." He drove in, and when across the bridge, finding he had secured his fare, he turned round—it was one of these little open *fiacres* so convenient in Paris—and said—"There's nope, monsieur"—"No what?"—"Why, no revolution nor a chance of it. The word is everywhere out that the day is not *yet* come." The fellow was right. There was intense calm in the *Quartier Latin*. My next move was towards the Chamber of Deputies. There a few curious foreigners under umbrellas were assembled in expectation that Raspail was coming to take his seat. As the word passed from one to the other, that even he whose great monomania is that every one is a Jesuit, preferred smelling camphor to powder and had caved in, the spectators moved on across the bridge and swelled a crowd which I at last came upon in the *Place de la Concorde*. I dare say it would take fifty thousand persons in ordinary loose order to fill this magnificently decorated open space; but the little crowd I speak of could not be of greater number than three or four thousand. A glance was enough to show that those present were not of the *ouvrier*, the revolutionary, or the fighting class. There were neither blouses nor long beards to be seen. Excellent broadcloth and well-scraped cheeks characterised an extremely respectable little mob under acres of brown silk. Umbrellas were the weapons of the occasion. Many of these were strangers; a few others excessively curious Parisians with nothing to do. I expect the presence of several was privately invited by the police and friends of the Court, and the remainder were Yankees. You will perceive that I have not included the latter amongst the strangers, inasmuch as they usually make themselves at home wherever they are. Several faces were remarked in this crowd, as the same who, at the opera the night before, were loudest amongst the applauders at the excellent reception the Emperor had. At all events, I believe the word was passed up to the Tuileries, that a crowd had assembled in the *Place de la Concorde*, and that it was not an unfriendly one. His Majesty had come in to the Palace the day before from Compiégne, leaving the little Prince Imperial behind him, and had been up from 7 o'clock in the morning, and in frequent consultations with Marshals Canrobert and Bazaine, and M. Pietri, the Prefect of Police. Indeed, I apprehend the latter might have assured His Majesty that the 26th would be the quietest day this city had seen for a long time. About the time when the little crowd was at its height, a message was passed down that the Emperor had come out for a promenade, and was moving towards the balcony of the gardens above the Palace by the beautiful long walk sheltered overhead by the intervening branches of the lime-trees. In a moment he showed himself smiling and in plain clothes. He looked far better than at any time I have seen him since his illness, and his usual placid, gentlemanlike expression of face seemed to have returned to him,—that is, as far as I could observe, for I was rather in rear of the crowd which rushed up towards the terrace. We were all evidently Imperialists, and our cries of *Vive l'Empereur* seemed to be unanimous. His Majesty bowed and retired, resuming his slow, quiet walk. Some semi-insane gentleman in the crowd pulled out a paper, and attempted to read something in verse. It was said to be anti-imperialist, and he was hissed, hustled, and threatened, and was glad enough to make his escape. All the afternoon and all the evening the streets were pretty crowded, and the eating-houses were especially full. There was an immensity of talk and shoulder-shrugging and gesticulation. The newspapers were rushed upon when they appeared in the Kiosks; but, as usual, they contained no news. The Government journals vaunted: the moderate ones sneered at both sides. The *Rappel, et hoc genus omne*, abused the Emperor and Imperialism as usual. And so this day of terrible threat glided into time like that which preceded it. There will be no revolution then? None—for the present. The only thing as yet which has come from the threatened demonstration is a thorough prostration of business. The shopkeepers make most deplorable complaints, and the hotel people have empty establishments. Yes, by the way, there is an exception. Some clever hatter has invented what he calls a *Chapeau 26 Octobre*. All the world this season, male and female, had gone mad on the *Chapeaux Tyroliens* adorned with peacocks' feathers; but the *Chapeaux Octobre* 26 are hideous things in form of the well-known Phrygian cap, but rendered ridiculous by an upright feather stiff as an obelisk at the side. I hear they are buying them in the Faubourgs. If the revolution had come we should have had them for nothing. Indeed, there were already anticipatory appropriations. A friend of mine heard a young blackguard on Tuesday asking a companion how much his nice new hat and peacock's feather cost. "*Mon ami*" he replied, "I cannot tell you, for the hatter was absent from the shop when I took it." As to writing on any other subject than the *revolution manquée* this week seems impossible. Gossip busies itself with nothing else; politics are asleep; publishers will not bring out books in a week when no one will read them; even fashions were held suspended until the *Couturieres* saw whether Imperialism were confirmed or abolished. But next week I may have more news for you, and better news probably too. It may be that the Emperor, having gained his victory over the irreconcilables but not the constitutionalists, may summon the Chambers before the procrastinated 29th November. General Fleury, who never stirred from his Majesty's side on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, will have gone to Saint Petersburg, and it may be that before long we shall hear of propositions for a general disarmament, which means diminished budgets. It may be also we shall hear of a King for Spain and a Queen for Bavaria, of a change of Ministry in new Italy, and of a Sultan's visit to old Egypt. At this moment I can scarcely hear at Club or drawing-room news with which a week ago they would have been overflowing. For instance, I want to know all about Prince Metternich. "Ah! Prince Metternich; yes, if he were here what advice would he have given the Emperor on Tuesday?" Such is the manner in which everything is turned. But, really, as to the Austrian representative, the hero of the latest duello, by much prying I discover that his Excellency went about too soon, and that a bleeding of the arm re-commenced in the night,—and, in fact, that his life is in a precarious state enough. I only believe half this however, and I feel certain these hints of danger are delicate strokes of diplomacy to get the fashionable Princess to his bedside. She is coming, and I believe is forgiving. Why will married ambassadors of apostolic majesties be mad enough to write love-letters to any but their wives? People are never what they seem. Thus, cunning men are often really the simplest in the world, just as members of the Peace Society are occasionally the most combative, and those who go in for punishment of cruelty to animals the most ferocious. By the way, a story *is* told even this busy week *apropos* to the latter assertion of mine, and of two gentlemen well known in society here. One of the heroes is a man of high position, and presented himself to the Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Animals (French not English) for admission. There was some old grudge between the applicant and the Hony. Secy., and the latter put the former to the proof of his eligibility for membership. This gave offence and an altercation arose. "If I were not of the Society whose mission is the defence of animals," exclaimed the Honorary Secretary, "I would box your ears soundly"—"Oh! as to me," replied the candidate, suiting the action to the word, "I am not yet a member, and here's the proof of it." How anxiously I wish that I could give your lady-readers a word on winter fashions to-day! I have explained the impossibility of doing so. Winter has commenced very coldly, but politics have prevented the furs coming with it. I suppose people keep themselves otherwise warm. The strike amongst *Messieurs les Cabiots* (not yet over) also contributes to the unsettled state of matters toiletical. Possibly, too, the absence of the Empress and Princess Metternich may have helped to prolong the autumnal interregnum. The only thing I think I can perceive is, that eyes will be worn very light in colour. You may smile at this tampering with the tints of nature; but the *on dit* is that some clever fellow—I think it must be a woman, a man never could accomplish anything so wonderful—has discovered a mode of dyeing eyes; I do not mean glass eyes, but real living rolling ones. I suppose you know the story of the Haitian glass-eyes which one of the late Emperor Soulouque's Generals—I think it was the Duke of Cassonade (which being interpreted means brown sugar)—ordered in Paris. You don't? Well, this was what happened, and it is as true a story as ever was told. The General had received a wound in some civil broil which caused him the loss of an eye, and the gallant nigger wrote to a famous merchant of these things (artificially) in Paris to send him cut a glass one at once. The artist in eyes saw no difficulty in this case, and he manufactured a beautiful article and despatched it by next ship; but the returning post brought him a dry enough response from the General in the following terms (I have seen the original with the eye-seller):—"Sir, you have remitted me a black and white eye. Be it known to you, if I condescend to carry a glass-eye in my head, that it must at least be of the national colours of my country." The French eye-maker, slightly shrugging his shoulders at the objection, said to himself:—"I see there are more eccentric people than the English in the world," and he put one of his best assistants again to work. They manufactured a lovely, expressive red and green eye—these being the colours of the natural flag of Haiti—and the General was so delighted with it that he only wore it in his head at Court receptions, reviews, and other State ceremonies. On other occasions, wishing to keep it continually in view, he bore it in his button-hole as a sort of natural cockade. I had another story to tell you to-day, but after this simple one it might appear improbable. I think it better, therefore, to close a letter already too long.—*Pioneer.*

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON MILITARY EDUCATION.

[CONCLUDED FROM YESTERDAY'S "GAZETTE."]

ADMISSIONS TO THE ARMY BY DIRECT COMMISSIONS.

THE examinations of candidates for direct commissions should be held in London at such periods as the exigencies of the service may require, and should be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, the age of the candidates should be from 17 to 20, the present distinction between the ages for Cavalry, Infantry, and Colonial Corps is to be abolished. The present medical examination certificates, &c., should continue. The subjects are:—

		Marks.
1.	Latin	4,000
2.	Greek	3,000
3.	Mathematics (arithmetic, geometry, algebra, and plain trigonometry)	4,000
4.	English composition, tested by writing an essay, letter, or precis	1,000
5.	French	2,000
6.	German	2,000
7.	History, the periods to be taken up being notified beforehand	1,500
8.	Experimental sciences, either chymistry, including heat, or electricity and magnetism.	1,500
9.	Freehand drawing	1,000

Arithmetic and the first book of Euclid are to be obligatory, 1,000 marks being given for them, one-third of which are required for qualification. In the English language the candidate must write correctly and well from dictation. In French or German 300 marks at least must be obtained; but of the remaining subjects any two may be selected, or three, if freehand drawing be one of them. No marks are to count unless they amount to one-fourth of the total given for that subject, and at least 2,000 marks altogether must be obtained for qualification. In classics passages must be translated from the usual school-books. Grammatical questions should be set, and passages of English prose given for translation into Latin. No translations into Greek prose should be required, nor verse composition in either language. The candidates should be placed and offered commissions in the order determined by the results of the examination. No candidate to have more than three trials, nor should he be allowed to present himself for re-examination for six months if his marks are between 1,000 and 1,500, and not for a year if they are below 1,000. Students from the various Universities who have passed "Responsions at Oxford," the "Previous Examination" at Cambridge, or the corresponding examination at other Universities are to be considered qualified for a commission by purchase, if they are of the proper age. To candidates who have taken a degree in arts the age for admission to the army by direct commissions should be extended to 22 years. But in all these cases certificates of character, age, and physical fitness are to be required.

INSTRUCTION TO OFFICERS OF THE GUARDS AND LINE; AND SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.

Two years after joining their regiments or depôts strict examinations, demanding higher qualifications than are at present required by the Queen's Regulations should be held for all officers of the Guards and the Line. Until they have passed it they are not to be promoted to the rank of captain. After a failure no officer to be re-examined within six months; a second failure to be specially reported to the Horse Guards. Officers now in the army below the rank of captain will be required to pass their examination within two years from a date to be named by the Secretary of State for War, unless they have already passed the existing examination for the rank of captain.

This special examination should be in addition to and independent of the existing examinations for promotion laid down in paragraphs 159 to 165 of the Queen's Regulations, except that sections (a) and (g) will be superseded by the more stringent special examination in military law, field fortification, and reconnaissance. The Commissioners recommend, however, that the present examination should be conducted more strictly. The special examination should comprise three subjects:—

1. Military law, comprising a thorough knowledge of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, and the proceedings of Courts-Martial. Until the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Courts-Martial, that a text-book on military law and evidence should be prepared, is carried out, some standard work on the subject is to be named by competent authority, and the candidate is to be strictly examined in it.

2. Field fortification, including the training and constructing simple field works, making rifle-pits, putting hedges, walls, bridges, and buildings in a state of defence; the distribution of working parties, making gabions, fascines, and various revetments; making and planting palisades, abatties, obstacles, &c.; knot-tying; lashing together spurs; making temporary bridges; laying out encampments, including construction of field ovens, &c.; attack and defence of outposts; street fighting.

3. Field sketching and reconnaissance; the lowest qualification must be to read and understand a military plan; to draw up a report on a road; and to make an intelligible sketch of an outpost; text-books on all the subjects should be prepared. The examinations to be conducted partly by sealed printed questions, sent from the Director-General of Military Education, partly orally, and practically upon the ground by a Board, consisting of a field officer, the commanding engineer, or an officer, not under the rank of captain, deputed by him, and a garrison or regimental instructor. The certificate of competence is to be granted by the Director-General of Military Education.

Garrison instructors are to be appointed, with the pay and allowances of a deputy assistant quartermaster-general, to conduct instructional establishments at certain large stations. It is supposed that Aldershott will require two or more of these: Shorncliffe 1, Colchester 1, Portsmouth 1, Devonport 1, Dover 1, Chatham 1, Dublin 1, Curragh 1, Cork 1, Gibraltar 1, Malta 1, Halifax 1; total, 14. A similar staff of 16 garrison instructors would probably be required for India.

An officer with the pay and allowances of an Assistant quartermaster-general should be appointed at Aldershott to superintend the local instruction and supervise the whole system for the army, subject to the orders of the Director-General of Military Education. A similar officer to be appointed in India.

Regimental instructors, with an allowance of 5s. 6d. per diem, should be appointed wherever the regiment or battalion is not likely soon to come within reach of a garrison instructor. When, in the future, they come into large garrisons they are to assist the garrison instructor. About 50 regimental instructors will probably be required. Every officer who has not yet passed the special examination must attend a course under the garrison or regimental instructors, and all officers whatever should be permitted to receive instruction in military history and military administration. Soldiers also are to be taught by regimental instructors. Instruction in foreign languages at a nominal charge should also be provided for voluntary classes of officers at large stations. Artillery drill and throwing up fieldworks should be taught to battalions under Artillery and Engineer officers. Regiments to be specially examined in these duties at the half-yearly inspection. Officers who have passed the Staff College are to be considered as qualified for instructors, and, when none such are to be found, commanding officers are to be allowed to send an officer from each battalion to be trained for one term at the Staff College and three months at Chatham. Generals, in their half-yearly inspection reports, should make special mention of officers likely to become efficient instructors.

INSTRUCTION OF ENGINEER OFFICERS.

The Royal Engineer establishment at Chatham is considered highly satisfactory, the Commissioners only suggest that the officers should be taught road-making. More accommodation should, however, be provided, and "it is considered that the addition of such a building as the Royal Artillery Institution at Woolwich would add greatly to its working power." Suggestions were made for employing the establishment to give instruction generally to officers of the Line, but the Commissioners do not recommend it.

INSTRUCTION OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

On leaving the Academy the young officers of the Artillery should be put through a systematic course of instruction at Woolwich and Shoeburyness, and pass an examination at the end of the course, which should include:—Practical artillery at Woolwich and Shoeburyness; a course in the Arsenal, &c.; elements of veterinary knowledge; military law and administration, including correspondence and account; the tactics of the three arms.

The whole of the instruction at Woolwich should be under the Director of the Department of Artillery Studies, who should arrange all the courses, and have the young officers on first joining placed immediately under him. Some slight addition to the Staff of the department may be rendered necessary. Lectures should be given on the tactics of the three arms. The present class for officers from the Staff College will no longer be necessary, as other arrangements have been made for them.

The advanced class of Artillery officers appears not to have answered all the expectations formed of it. The Commissioners, however, recommend its continuance, but personal competition among the students should be abolished, a final qualifying examination being substituted. The certificate of having passed the advanced class, although a necessary qualification for employment in the manufacturing departments, should confer no absolute personal claim for an appointment.

The School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness is considered highly satisfactory. The Commissioners have only to recommend an increase in the number of officers attending both the long and the short courses, and that all the young officers on joining should have a short course of practical instruction at Shoeburyness. The improvement and enlargement of the officers' quarters are strongly recommended.

STAFF COLLEGE.

To increase the value of the Staff College education the Commissioners wish that a certificate from it should be a necessary condition of appointment to the general Staff of the Army, but that such a certificate should confer no absolute personal claim.

Officers of all branches of the service should be allowed to pass the final examination, subject to certain restrictions, without having gone through the course at the Staff College.

Officers to be selected for the Staff on the grounds of their special qualifications, without reference to seniority in the date of passing the examination.

Engineer officers to be required, like all others, to pass the final examination.

For the future Military Secretaries and Assistant Military Secretaries should be taken from officers who have passed the final examination at the Staff College.

Aides-de-camp to be appointed as at present, after passing the examination specified in the Queen's Regulations. No officer should be appointed even provisionally until he has done so.

Officers who, while cadets at Sandhurst, have passed special examinations with distinction should be qualified for the post of aide-de-camp without further examination. The Commissioners probably intended to make the same recommendation with regard to Woolwich, but have not done so.

Garrison instructors now, and regimental instructors as soon as possible, should be taken from among those who have passed the Staff College Examination.

Admission to the Staff College to be open to all arms of the service, and determined by competitive examination. The number of the students to be increased to forty. Twenty vacancies to be competed for each year, five of which should be open to the Artillery and Engineers.

The following changes are recommended in testing the qualifications for admission to the College:—

Every candidate should before examination be attached for a month to the Staff of a General Officer, who should report confidentially, upon his fitness for Staff employment.

The commanding officer of the candidate's regiment should have to answer certain specific questions regarding the character, habits, disposition, &c., of the candidate, who must have passed the special army examination in addition to that for a troop or company.

Candidates who present themselves for final examination without having gone through the course of residence must have served seven years and have all other qualifications as exacted from candidates for admission.

The entrance examination is to comprise the following subjects:—

		Marks.
1.	Mathematics, as far as plain trigonometry and elementary mechanics	900
2.	Military history and geography	900
3.	French	300
4.	German	300
5.	Hindustani	300
6.	Fortification	600
7.	Military drawing	300
8.	Geology, exclusive of mineralogy	300
9.	Chymistry, heat, electricity, and magnetism	300

1. The candidate must qualify in the lower mathematics (arithmetic, first four books of *Euclid*, and algebra to simple equations). 400 out of the 900 mathematical marks should be assigned to this portion, and 250 marks required for qualification.

2. Either French, German, or Hindustani. Qualify ing *minimum* in French, 150 marks; German or Hindustani, 100.

3. Elementary field fortification. A simple paper is to be given, and one-third marks must be obtained.

4. The elements of military drawing. Qualification as for field fortification.

The other subjects are optional. A *minimum* of one-fifth should be fixed and deducted from all marks gained on that subject.

The course of instruction should be for two years. Individual competition should be abolished, and a system of classification introduced in its place. A probationary examination to test progress should be held at the end of the first year, but have no influence upon the final classification in two classes representing "honours and pass" respectively. The standard of the pass examination should be raised above the present qualification. The Examiners should be independent of the College, and the examination should be partly *vivâ voce*. The studies at the College should be divided into obligatory and voluntary. The position of the student in examination should be determined by his proficiency in the obligatory studies, but those distinguishing themselves in voluntary subjects will be specially mentioned.

The obligatory subjects should be:—1. Fortification and field engineering. 2. Artillery. 3. Military drawing, field sketching, surveying, with photographic copying of maps and plans, and road-making. 4. Reconnaissance. 5. Military art, history, and geography. 6. Military administration and legislation. 7. Either French, German, or Hindustani. 8. Military telegraphy and signalling.

At the end of the first year there is to be a qualifying examination in practical mathematics, which is, however, to have no influence upon the classification, and beyond this point mathematics should cease to form part of the course of instruction at the College. The voluntary subjects should be:—1. The two languages not selected as obligatory. 2. Geology, exclusive of mineralogy, and limited to its military applications. 3. Experimental sciences,—viz., chymistry, heat, electricity, and magnetism as practically applied to military science. 4. Any modern language. 5. Landscape drawing. The Commissioners further recommend that the instruction in all subjects should be more strictly practical than at present, and bear directly upon the duties of Staff officers in the field.

More exercise should be afforded in the practical portions of field fortifications and less time devoted to permanent fortifications, especially the mechanical drawing of plates. The construction of bridges, laying out field works, &c., should be practically executed by the officers themselves. Less attention should be paid to the theory of artillery science and details of construction; more attention to its employment to the best advantage in the field. The instruction in reconnaissance should be very thorough, and under the personal superintendence of the commandant. He should deliver lectures on that subject, and on the disposition of troops for the attack and defence of positions. Great importance should be attached to rapidity in execution, little to mere elegance of drawing and printing. It is recommended that £100 a year should be annually granted to the College to carry out a system of reconnaissance on an extended scale. Road-making should be studied and practically illustrated. Increased time should be given to military history, military administration, and law. Lectures on the drill and movements of the three arms should be given in connexion with military history. A text-book on administration should be compiled, and the practice of taking notes at lectures should be no longer compulsory.

Practical instruction should be given in the art of encampment, transport by railway, transport of sick and wounded, embarcation and disembarcation of armies. The camp at Aldershott and the harbour of Portsmouth will afford place for the practical illustration of these special staff duties. Greater attention should be paid to the style of framing military reports. Practical operations in telegraphy and photography should be executed by the officers, and in languages, great importance should be attached to colloquial proficiency. The riding establishment should be improved, and as many duties as possible should be carried out by the officers mounted. The Staff College should be distinctly separated from the Cadet College. The commandant to be appointed on the ground of his special knowledge of staff duties. His appointment to be for seven years, with power of re-appointment, but to terminate as recommended for Sandhurst and Woolwich. The office of adjutant to be abolished. The officers under instruction might be detailed by turns to act as orderly officers. The slight reductions recommended in the Staff would cause its list to stand as follows:—One commandant, one professor of military history, one professor of fortification and artillery, one professor of military drawing and surveying, one professor of military administration and law, one professor of mathematics, one professor of French, one professor of German, one professor of Hindustani, one professor of chymistry and geology. A saving of about £500 is effected on the Staff, but the admission of ten additional students would about bring it to its original amount.

The commandants should give personal instruction in reconnaissance, and be responsible for the whole superintendence. He should be assisted by a College Board composed of the professors.

A stringent system of confidential reports should be introduced. They should be forwarded at the end of every term by the commandant to the Commander-in-Chief. Any student unlikely to make an efficient staff officer should be recommended to leave. Similar reports should be forwarded at the end of the course, stating for what particular department of the Staff each officer appears to be best fitted. The present qualification in high mathematics for employment in the topographical department should be abolished. Instead of it, officers should have to prove their proficiency in French, German, Italian, and military drawing. Candidates presenting themselves for final examination, without having passed through the College, must reside there for six weeks or two months previous to the examination, in order to be tested by the commandant in various practical subjects. They should also pass the qualifying examination in practical mathematics. A moderate staff of permanent servants should be provided for the students.

The present system of attaching officers from the Staff College to the various arms of the service should be discontinued, and, instead of it, they should be attached for three months, during the following summer drill season, to the staff of a general officer at some camp where all the three arms of the service are present. He should afterwards send in a confidential report upon their abilities and special acquirements. On every possible occasion officers favourably reported upon as qualified for staff employment should be employed as extra staff officers.

Paris has [illegible],730 cafes.

Mr. Merry's Sunshine is the favourite in the betting for the Derby of next year.

French epicures have found that the worms of the cockchafer when properly cooked form a toothsome dish.

Punch was seized in Paris for the cartoon representing the Emperor as Blondin crossing Niagara on a velocipede, bearing the words "Personal Government."

A lady, who was more favoured by fortune than education, at a party she gave desired her daughter to play "the fashionable new malady she got from Boosey's last week!"

The medical officer of the Dudley Union has given a certificate to a pauper, one Isaac Twiney, of Tryhouse Lane, to the effect that the patient is suffering from "hypocrisy and laziness."

GENERAL BUTLER AND THE REPORTER.—Genl. Butler was interviewed by a Milwaukee reporter with the following result:—"I don't know anything. The papers have told more about me than I know myself. D—n the papers, anyway, and doubly d—n these interviewing reporters. I have not a word to say about politics, the state of the country, or finances now. I did not come out here for any such purpose."—*Anglo-American Times.*

THE WIFE MARKET IN RUSSIA.

(*Continental Gazette.*)

SITTING up all night, with a couple of Russian ladies, might, or might not, suggest the idea of telling you something of the marriage customs of this strange country. A French writer has truly said 'the Russians are a nation of polite savages,' a remark that is not very apt, but it helps towards a proper understanding of the social condition of the people. The rich are very rich, the poor are very poor. The nobles are courtly, polite, and as refined in manners as those of the same class in Germany; but the serfs, or those who belonged to the nobles, with the soil, before the emancipation, are rude and not half civilized.

Almost as soon as a girl is born, in the better ranks of society, her parents begin to prepare the dowry she must have when she goes to her husband.

For this is indispensable in the eyes of any Russian young gentleman who proposes to be married. She must furnish every thing for an outfit in life, even to a dozen new shirts for her coming husband.

We have heard of a lady of rank and wealth who had prepared a costly dowry of silks, linens, jewels, plate, &c., for her beloved daughter, who died as she came to be twenty years old. The mother resolved to endow six girls with these riches, and actually advertised for them. A host of applicants came, and she selected six. None of them had lovers. But now they had a respectable dowry secured each girl was speedily engaged, and, with the husband, took the dowry, and paid the rich lady by promising to pray for the repose of her daughter's soul.

In no country is this arrangement of terms carried on with more caution and completeness than in Russia. The young man goes to the house of his proposed bride, and counts over the dresses, and examines the furniture, and sees to the whole with his own eyes, before he commits himself to the irrevocable bargain. In high life such things are conducted with more apparent delicacy, but the facts are ascertained with accuracy, the business being in the hands of a broker or a notary. The *trousseau* is exposed in public before the wedding-day.

At Whitsunday, there is a curious custom, which is gradually giving way with the advance of civilisation. The young people of a neighbourhood come together, and the girls stand in a row like so many statues, drapped, indeed, and not only drapped, but dressed in their best, and painted, too; for the young ladies, and the old ones also, of this country, use cosmetics freely, and a box of lady's paint is a very common present for a young man to make to the girl he likes. Behind the row of girls are their mothers; the young men having made known their choice, the terms are settled between the parents of the parties.

The ladies in Russia are very anxious to marry, because they have no liberty before marriage. They are kept constantly under the maternal eye until they are given up to the husband, and then they take their own course, which is a round of gaiety and dissipation only regulated by their means of indulgence. The Greek Church, like the Roman, permits no divorce, but the Emperor, like the Pope, can grant special dispensations. The Greek priest must marry once, and if his wife dies he cannot marry again. No one in Russia can be married more than three times.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.
474 Choice, Crozier—R. Bell & Co.
1064 Clutha, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co.
569 Isabella Hercus, Fillan—Blackwell & Co.
1350 Malabar, Pearce—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1402 British Princess, Stewart—R. Steuart & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, Reed—E. Bates & Co.
956 Matheran, McDonald—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1390 True Briton, Jones—H. B. Touche & Co.
1531 Slieve Donard, Thompson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Coupland & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.
894 Bussorah, Turnbull—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1263 Connemara, Hughes—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1047 Daniel Ranken, Hartnell—Harbord & Co.
1089 West Riding, McGavin—G. F. Pim & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.
642 Jalawar, Carruthers—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR RANGOON.
454 Adolph, Meyer—Volkart Brothers.
534 Alliance, Falk—Volkart Brothers.
1107 Almora, Gilchrist—Lawrence & Co.
539 Annie, Baker.
1307 Baron Macaulay, Cunningham—C. N. Cama.
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Forster—John Farrar & Co.
818 Fanny, Weir.
886 G. F. O. Heyn, Muller—A. C. Gumpert & Co.
838 Louisa, Lever—Wallace & Co.
777 Washington Irving, Johnson.

OVERLAND ROUTE.
2179 Columbian (s), Hyde—Mails 4th Dec.
2200 Magdala (s), Thompson—B. & B. S. S. Co.
2200 Neera (s), Hanscom—B. & B. S. S. Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
792 Busheer, (s), Hutchinson—B. I. S. N. Co.
716 Nada (s), Wood—H. Zenel Ababdeen.

FOR BUSHIRE.
760 Arracan, Stricker—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.
534 Viscount Canning (s), Gottlieb—Bell, Ventz, & Lucius

FOR MUSCAT.
780 Montrose, Anderson—Blackwell & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
1027 Arabia (s), Sanders—B. I. S. N. Co.
639 Cutch Merchant—Nacoda.
965 C. N., Miller—Hajee M. Seedick.
1178 Glenroy, Adley—Natives.
1277 Lalla Rook, Willis—Wallace & Co.
1260 Mabel, Wheeler—E. Bates & Co.
819 Omar Pasha, Sullivan—H. M. Sedick.
978 Sir Hugh Rose, Spurden—H. M. Seedick.
1292 St. Albans, Pike—Farnham & Co.

FOR COCHIN.
65 Shawool Hamid—Nacoda.

FOR COLOMBO.
1178 Beann Uamba, McCann—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR JEDDAH.
534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda—H. Abdool S. Cadoo.
488 Fazul Carim, Nacoda—H. Abdool S. Cadoo.
605 Futtay Allum—Nacoda
560 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson.

FOR HONGKONG.
1186 Bombay (s), Eyre.

FOR KURRACHEE.
510 Kurrachee (s), Cottier—B. I. S. N. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.
147 Amezad—Nacoda.
525 Attiet Rahimon—Nacoda.
1378 Benares, Noyes.
294 Bhowanuggur, Fladrshud—S. M. Abdool Latif.
87 F. S. Fleur di Goa—Nacoda.
367 Futteh Salem, Lemon.
110 Mahi, Nacoda.
91 Nussooral Musjid—Nacoda.
157 Russel M. Bucus—Nacoda.
868 Solway, Richard—D. Sasson & Co.
1406 Timoor Shaw, Winter.

COUNTRY TRADING STEAMERS.
560 Bombay Castle (s), A. Hubbibhoy.
897 Koina (s) Colliver—Essa Califa.

P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
1603 Behar (s), Hall—P. & O. Co.
1574 Ellora (s), Murray.
1491 Salsette (s), Tomlin.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT.
H. M. Earl Canning (s), Tollputt.
H. M. Kwan Tung (s), Duncan.

NOT FIXED.
859 Agamemnon, George—M. Nesserwanjee.
463 Anazi, Hillman—W. Nicol & Co.
1164 Attila, Green—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
718 Bacchante, McLeod—Jefferson, Campbell & Co.
2154 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.
830 Baldovan, Watt—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1265 British India, Wemyss—Finley, Scott & Co.
2080 Calcutta, Maxwell—Wallace & Co.
795 Cambay, Smith—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1163 Coimbatore, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1094 Duke of Newcastle, Airey—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1153 East Callander—Blackwell & Co.
449 Glenfalloch, Skinner—W. Nicol & Co.
1339 Hyderabad—E. Bates & Co.
1219 Howden, Bell—E. Bates & Co.
463 Jane Kilgour, Grieves—Harbord & Co.
1129 John Bunyan, Stitch—Lyon & Co.
1120 Kentuckian, Freeman—C. N. Cama.
909 Khimjee Oodowjee—E. Bates & Co.
9 9 Louisa, Scowcroft—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
639 London, Macfie.
537 Malta, Corrigall—W. Nicol & Co.
838 Marine M. von Roosan, Eller—A. C. Gumpert & Co.
1197 Nagpore, Trevellick—Stenhouse & Co.
651 Night Hawk, Banks—W. Nicol & Co.
1317 Oneiza, Spurr—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1005 Peerless, Flavin—Lawrence & Co.
1010 Princess Dagmar, Lewis—Coupland & Co.
1165 Rialto, Babot—Stenhouse & Co.
781 Robert, Baker—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
773 Rocklight, Evans—Coupland & Co.
1059 Rohilla, Dougal—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1113 Salisbury, True—L. A. & A. Co.
789 Southern Queen, Rickard—Blackwell & Co.
1378 Sydney Dacres, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.
1298 Tennyson, Hawkins—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1340 Teviotdale—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1745 The Tweed, Steuart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
767 Trent, Lemon—The Captain.
637 Winslow, La Baste—Blackwell & Co.
1051 Zelica, Stephens—Lyon Brothers.
797 Zurich, Grange—C. N. Cama.

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London,
EXECUTES INDENTS and COMMISSIONS for every description of English and Foreign GOODS at the uniform Commission of 5 per cent. on cost.
MESS AGENCIES UNDERTAKEN.
Special terms on application.
BANKERS:—The AGRA BANK, and BRANCHES.
N. B.—Sole Agents for
CARRE'S PATENT FREEZING APPARATUS.

F R A U D.
On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
The current rates of Exchange are:—

			Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11 3/4d.	do.
" 3	do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
" 1	do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
" demand		1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Paris	do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11 1/4d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.
KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.
The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.
Bombay, 29th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
AGENCIES.
Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.
TERMS OF BUSINESS.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.
Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.
The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.
Every other description of Banking business transacted.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, PAINTED IRON HOOPS for COTTON BALES, and McCOMB'S PATENT ARROW TIES. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE, one large size HYDRAULIC PRESS, used in a Printing Office, to be sold cheap.—Apply to G. No. 40, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE, a Jollyboat, lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, a HANDSOME GREY ARAB CHARGER, 14.2 high, 7 years old. Quiet in harness, good action, fast, and up to weight. Price Rs. 800. For further particulars apply to X. Y. Z., office of this paper.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—FLOUR! FLOUR!!—A parcel of fresh sweet American FLOUR, in barrels, JUST RECEIVED ex Ice Ship ST. ALBANS, FOR SALE at the godown of the Undersigned.—Terms moderate.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.
No. 7 Parsee Bazaar Street.

FOR SALE, OVERLAND PRIME IRISH SMOKED HAMS, just arrived, per Krishna, s s, at annas 15 per lb.
Also, a small shipment of the following WINES, Brand Sechbach, arrived per Mabel, from London:—

Champagne, Imperial	at Rs. 24	per doz.
Hock, Sparkling	" 24	"
——, Still, Niersteins Pearl	" 24	"
Moselle, Sparkling	" 24	"
——, Still, Brauneberger	" 24	"

23rd November 1869. COUPLAND & Co.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, COFFEE and GARBLING WORKS on the Malabar Coast.—That well known property called the PULLY COON COFFEE WORKS, lately occupied by Messrs. Day and Algar, situate at Pully Coon, near Tellicherry, and consisting of dwelling-house, stores, plants, &c., 50,000 square feet of chunamed Barbicue or Drying Ground, and about 10 acres of land planted with Cocoanut, Teak, and other valuable trees, with every accommodation for the cleaning, garbling, and curing of Coffee. For further particulars apply to MR. W. G. MAYHEW, on the Premises, at Tellicherry, or to
FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Malabar Company (Limited), Bombay.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
An English style HANSOM CAB, by Robson & Co., South Audley Street, London.
A second-hand BUGGY on C Spring, with a BAY AUSTRALIAN HORSE, between 6 and 7 years old, 14 hands high, and believed to be thoroughly sound and a hard working animal.
This lot to be sold separately if desired.
The whole of the above being the bona fide property of Gentlemen proceeding to Europe and having no further use, can be seen by giving a few hours' previous notice.
A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, with Shaft and Pole for a pair of Horses.
A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, and open sides with Shafts and Pole.
A second-hand four-wheeled DOG CART, with reversing Sun Umbrella, well adapted for the use of Ladies.
A few palanquin-shaped OFFICE SHIGRAMS, with Lamps, &c., &c.
FISHING TACKLES of DIFFERENT VARIETIES.
A few Mahogany Cases containing the above completely fitted with requisite Apparatus.
GARDEN SEEDS FROM THE CAPE & ENGLAND.
The UNDERSIGNED begs to inform his numerous Customers and the Public that he has still on hand some of his recent consignment of GARDEN SEEDS, in excellent condition; among the varieties are these:—White Knole Kole, White and Red Drum Head Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Parsley, Stone Turnip, &c., &c.
N. B.—A few packets of Garden Seeds, of 37 varieties, from England, also on sale.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.
The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.
The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
Established 1843.
MESSRS. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.
The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. ALFRED PARISH, Acting Agent.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.
LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.
HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.
The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.
For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
BOMBAY BOARD.
H. Prentis, Esq. W. Nixon, Esq.
A. R. Scoble, Esq. A. E. Ashley, Esq.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY.
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

MONARCH INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)
FIRE AND MARINE.
HEAD OFFICES.—Royal Exchange Avenue, and 21, Finch Lane, Cornhill, London, E. C.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000. Subscribed—£250,000.
PRESIDENT,
The Right Hon. Earl Poulett.
DIRECTORS.
Sir E. Bisshopp, Bart., Chairman.
W. H. Bosanquet, Esq., Messrs. Francis and Bosanquet.
G. E. Bulmer, Esq., Acorn Wharf, Rotherhithe.
R. Crapper, Esq., Merchant and Ship Owner.
J. W. Carnegie, Esq., C. B. Telegraph Works Company.
Geo. Gladstone, Esq., Paraguassu Steam Tramway Company.
W. T. Harward, Esq., Messrs. W. T. Harward & Co.
Joseph Taylor, Esq., Cowper's Court, Cornhill, E. C.
F. W. Eight, Esq., Peak Hill Avenue, Sydenham.
BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London, Prince's Street.
GENERAL MANAGER.
W. H. Hodges, Esq.
NON-TARIFF FIRE INSURANCE.
THE MONARCH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been formed with a view to carrying out in its integrity the principle of NON-TARIFF in Fire Insurance, or, in other words, charging each insurance according to its value, taking into consideration every feature of the risk, in lieu of the present unsatisfactory arrangement, whereby classes of trades are settled by the Council of Tariff Companies at a rate which must not be departed from. The undersigned are therefore prepared to accept risks under the Tariff Rates.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current Premiums.
Further information and Prospectuses can be had on application to
STENHOUSE & Co., Agents for Bombay.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDIAN SPORTSMEN.
MR. J. D. DOUGALL,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURER,
St. James's Street, London,
Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, for his present voyage and visit to India.
The unrivalled skill of the Advertiser in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., &c., having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now announces that all Indian orders are executed with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal Family
Drawings, Prices, &c., &c., post free on application.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
THE BOXER CARTRIDGES
For Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 bore for Military Rifles.
WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.
The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.
The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.
BOXER CARTRIDGES of ·450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.
COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.
PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 7-m/. bore.
CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.
Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.
ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.
"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.
Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).
QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.
WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.
It is not affected by climate.
No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.
Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.
For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.
It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.
Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.
Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.
BOMBAY:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.
And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.
This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.
N.B.—The genuine has the name of Bishop upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.
Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.
In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.
ALSO,—BISHOP'S NEW REMEDY FOR SEA-SICKNESS
Should be in the hands of every person travelling by Sea.
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.—TREACHER & Co.

T O B A C C O.
THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.
VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.
Trade Mark—The Elephant.
Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them
Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.
. Price Lists Post Free.
AGENTS.—BOMBAY: Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.
SALE of SUPERIOR TEAK BEAMS and JOHORE TEAK SCANTLINGS.
This day, Saturday, the 4th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, on the Tank Bunder—
200 superior teak beams.
About 40 tons Johore teak scantlings, 10 feet long, 2 by ¼, 3 by 2, 4 by 3, and 4 by 4, in convenient lots to suit purchasers.
SALE of DAMAGED BENGAL RICE.
This day, Saturday, the 4th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co will sell by public auction, on the Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriter—
H E A S—T R—150 bags Bengal table rice per Robert.
H A H J—M R—41 " " Moonga rice per do.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On Monday, the 6th instant, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the following:—
6 bales grey shirtings.
4 do. do. madapollams.
3 do. do. jaconets.
5 bales T. red twist, No 40.
A few dozen of very superior old whiskey.
12 sets wire gauze meat safe 6 in a set.
200 dozen plain Albert drops, 4-4½ and 5 inch.
10 Reilly comblain breech-loading rifles.
2 M No. 12 and 16 Central Fire breech-loading cases.
3 do. do. breech-loading cases.
10' do. caps for recapping bleached cases.
An invoice of best Electro-plated ware, consisting of dinner and breakfast cruet frames, sugar baskets, salt cellars, cream jugs, cake baskets, fruit bowls, claret jugs, flower vases, tea pots, tea and coffee services, butter coolers, liquor frames, biscuit boxes, dish covers, egg frames, inkstands, sardin dish waiters, fish carvers, &c., &c.
20 cases Crosse and Blackwell's chedder cheese in tins.
A lot of Europe rope.
On account of Ibrahim Moola Adamjee—
S L B—23 and 31—2 cases steel frame cotton umbrellas 25 and 27 in. ex Venetian.
AT 2 P. M.
A new English dog cart in perfect order with everything complete and a set of English harness.
CHRISTMAS NECESSARIES.
On Monday, the 13th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to auction sale, at their rooms, a batch of stores and condiments from the celebrated Purveyors, Messrs. Batger and Co., London, consisting of orange marmalade in tins, ½ pint, pint and quart, calf foot, Noyah and punch jellies, pint and quart, lemon juice, assorted comfits, &c.
N. B—The stores from this house though not so well-known here as those of other oilmen hold an eminent stand in many other discriminating markets.

COFFEE ESTATES.
On Wednesday, the 8th December, at the hour of 3 P.M. Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to auction sale, at their rooms, the following very eligible agricultural investments:—
Firstly—All that well-known coffee estate called the "Pandurang" estate, situated in the coffee district of north Wynaad, brought forward to a high state of cultivation and well worthy the attention of experienced planters.
This estate, extending over an area of about 350 acres, and of which about 150 are planted, is splendidly situated in the Chitangerry Forest, Malabar, and is bounded as follows:—on the north by Rasecla's Estate, on the south by Government land, on the east by the Reading and Alton Estates and Government land, and on the west by the Richlieu Estate.
ALSO,
Secondly—All that equally desirable, or, if any thing, it may be considered somewhat better property, situated in the neighbourhood of the foregoing called the "Cama Estate."
This estate consists of about 400 acres of land more or less of which about 150 are under cultivation. It is situated in the Tinnevelly Forest, Malabar, and about 9 miles from Manantoddy, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the Bungerry Estate, on the west by Government land, on the north by the Bungarry Mountains, and on the south by Government and other land.
ALSO,
Thirdly—A tract of vacant leasehold land in the district of Tirhoot, containing 1,500 acres more or less, and bounded as follows: on the east, west, north and south by properties known by the names of Ooran Pairu, Codanna Cumbalum and Cota Parum, Linga Culloo and Cullary Pairu, respectively.
PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS.
Change of Premises.
Soundy & Co. beg to state that in consequence of their removal from Rampart Row Street to their new premises, in Hummum Street, they will dispose of a quantity of MISCELLANEOUS STOCK to the highest bidders, without limit or reserve, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, through Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, in order to make room for their new and extensive importations of Pianofortes and Harmoniums and other musical instruments.
Full particulars will appear in Monday's paper.
Catalogues with full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days previous to the day of sale.
SALE of TEAK SCANTLING.
On Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Tank Bunder—
A quantity of teak scantlings of assorted sizes.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
The property of an Officer.
A grey Arab charger, stands 14-2, age 6 years—believed to be sound—very powerful and a good pigsticker; goes also in harness.
THE CORRECT ROTTEN ROW BUILD.
A PETERS & SONS' West-end SOCIABLE BAROUCHE, though used, it is in no way injured, and is to be sold at half its value.
A good light serviceable brougham in excellent condition. Price Rs. 550.
Very superior PALE BRANDY, by Gates & Co., in one dozen cases, price Rs. 18 only to ensure speedy sale; sample bottles can be had on application.
Bombay, 4th December, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY,
No. 25, Apollo Street.
AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY NANABHOY BOMANJEE'S STREET, FORT.
Notice is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 22nd December, instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnstone and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction, at their office, No. 25, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the derivative executors of the last will and testament of Burjorjee Cowasjee Bottlewalla, deceased, all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house being one compartment of a range or chawl of buildings of four compartments standing thereon, situate within the Fort at Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street otherwise called Shapoorjee Sett's Chuckla, bounded on the east by the property of the Vendors, on the west by the property of Eduljee Furdoonjee, on the south partly by the property of Eduljee Furdoonjee, and partly by Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, and on the north by the property of Cursetjee and Dorabjee Powwalla, which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collectors of Land Revenue under No. 284 and the said dwelling-house is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 73.
Further particulars and conditions of sale may be learnt on application to the Auctioneers or to Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung, Vendors' Attorney at his Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort.
AUCTION SALE of SHIGRAM, HORSE and HARNESS, and STOCK in TRADE of a PLUMBER and PAINTER.
On Tuesday next, the 7th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. will submit to sale by public auction, at their sale room, No. 25, Apollo Street, by order of the Official Assignee In Re Isaac Brown, an Insolvent.
1 shigram, a horse and harness complete.
On Thursday, the 9th instant, at 1 P. M., Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. will submit to sale by public auction, the stock-in-trade of the above Insolvent, as Plumber and Painter at his premises, at Grant Road, next to Play House, consisting of portable forge and bellows, melting pots, grind stone, anvil, working benches, benches, vice, hammer, axes, jack plane, and sundry other miscellaneous articles.
Agents for the Art Union Glasgow. Prospectus to be had on application, subscription one guinea or Rs. 10-8.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 4th December 1869.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.
On Saturday, the 11th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, the undermentioned properties on account and at the risk of Thacker Ruttonsey Mooljee, by the virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th of March 1868, executed by the said Thacker Ruttonsey Mooljee to Shah Narayen Samjee, the mortgagee.
LOT 1.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate in the Caval Street to the southside thereof, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Booleshwar, containing by admeasurement 360 5/9 square yards, more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3.
LOT 2.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Caval Street, in the sub-district of Booleshwar, containing by admeasurement 357 square yards, more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment No. 2.
LOT 3.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditament and premises standing thereon, situate at Doogaree Joao Lousa Row otherwise called Wuddachee Gadee in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 32, containing by admeasurement 152 square yards more or less.
LOT 4.
All that piece or parcel of Furzundaree land or ground and the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of a public passage at Caval Street in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement of 292 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Assessment No. 1.
LOT 5.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or chawl of building standing thereon, situated on the Duncan Road Street in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 165 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Assessment No.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
WEEKLY SALE.
This day, Saturday, the 4th inst., Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c., such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, T. cloths, &c.
Few lots of sundry articles.
AT 1 P. M.
One bay poney.
Any carriages and horses offering.
AUCTION SALE of very valuable and elegantly open carved blackwood and English household furniture, best Elkington's and Mappin's plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-class English mahogany boudoir grand piano by Broadwood and Sons, a remarkably light English-built open carriage by Holman and Co. of Long Acre, a pair of handsome well matched high-caste Arab grey carriage horses, 15 hands high, go in single and double harness, good riding horse, a serviceable grey Australian brougham horse, a handsome bay Arab riding horse height 14-2, valuable pictures, choice plants, &c., at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.
On Monday, the 6th, and Tuesday the 7th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, ... valuable and elegantly open carved blackwood and English walnutwood household furniture, best plated glass and porcelainware, piano, carriage, horses, plants, &c., the property of Lestock Reid, Esq., the same comprises a set of rich cut glassware, a handsome ruby cut glass dessert set, a handsome crimson and gold dinner service, a do. flowered breakfast do. do. green flowered and gilt tea do., rich plated and gilt and China dessert do., best Elkington's and Mappin's plated ware, such as a set of dish covers, containing 6, cruet and pickle stands, a very handsome epergne with centre piece (to match), a handsome wine leaf pattern centre pieces, bottle stands, tumbler and glass covers, mustard pots, oyster shells, a first-rate, English oakwood Mappin's plated chest containing a set of best Electro-plated spoons and forks for 12, and cutlery for 24 persons with buck horn handles, a choice and artistically designed best Elkington's plated three-light candelabras with ground glass lotus shades, handsomely open carved blackwood furniture (made to order), such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces with round ends, a do. camp do. in two pieces, side board, dumb waiters, dining room, arm and without arm chairs, screens, handsome bronze table argand lamps with figures, circular, pier, sofa and side tables, drawing-room chairs, conversation couches, a handsome oblong ottoman, a handsome English walnutwood drawing-room suit, consists of 1 sofa, 6 drawing-room chairs, and 2 easy chairs with green lute, an elegant walnutwood centre ottoman, handsome plated single, double, and five-lights hanging argand lamps, teapoys, handsome tripod tea stands, a very handsome pier glass in rich gilt frame, a first-rate full-toned English mahogany Boudoir grand piano by Broadwood and Sons, bronze figures, parian vases, camp cots, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, a large almira in 3 pieces, Punjab easy chairs, towel horses, dispense articles, choice plants, a garden engine, &c.
AT 1 P. M.
A remarkable light English-built open carriage, by Holman and Co., of Long Acre.
A pair of handsome well-matched grey carriage horses, and a set of English plated mounted carriage harness.
A handsome grey Australian brougham horse.
A ditto bay Arab riding horse height 14-2.
Sets of English plated mounted single and double harness, &c.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.
AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.
TO BE SOLD by public auction under the power contained in a mortgage deed held by the Agra Bank Limited on the 14th day of December next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon by Messrs. Bennett & Co., auctioneers, at their rooms in Forbes Street, Bombay, all that piece or parcel of ground containing four thousand three hundred and seventeen square yards or thereabouts, and situate, lying and being without the Fort Walls at Mazagon in the Registration sub-district of Mazagon, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 455 together with the messuage or tenement dwelling house and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the Musjid Bunder Road, on or towards the west by the property now or late belonging to Muncherjee Cursetjee, on or toward the north by the road leading by the side of the Baboolla Tank from the Bhindy Bazar Road, and on or towards the south by the property now or lately belonging to Mrs. Tadman, all of which said premises are surrounded by a wall.
The above property is well deserving the attention of persons seeking an investment.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. Bennett & Co., or to Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell, Solicitors, Rampart Row.
AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at BYCULLA.
On Thursday, the 9th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay at Byculla in the sub-district of Mazagon, fronting on the east side of a public passage leading to the road called Byculla Parell road, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 107, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 252, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-two and six-ninth square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the ground of Soonabai widow, on or towards the west by a public passage, and on or towards the north by the batty ground of Shapoorjee Cupparwalla, and on or towards the south by the batty fields of Domingo Souza.
AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE MACHINERY, &c.
On Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Mr. Laing's Kamsteepoora Road, the following valuable machinery, &c., the same comprises, a 3 H. P. condensing steam-engine, a steam-engine boiler, 8 by 16, a 16 H. P. multitubular boiler, circular saw benches, a set of heavy lifting block and chains, printing machines, hydraulic presses, jewellers rollers, garden pumps with pipes, stamping machines, single chamber brick making machine, stop valves, hanging brackets, suction pipes large and small, a diamond for cutting glass, a 5 H. P. portable pumping fire engine on 4 wheels, sets of gauging rollers, a force pump engine, pulleys of sizes, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 3 days before the day of sale.
FOR SALE on COMMISSION.
Cane and Company's Patent Freezing Machine, just received from Paris, makes four pounds block of ice.
Bombay, 4th December, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

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